HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,112—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904, Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	6394	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10900	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5281	AUSTRALIA	6601
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	6394	OCEANA	6749
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	6391	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer, at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd February.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,670	Fiaschi	....24th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	....21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	... 19th May 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three monthly sailings leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain (Chevalier, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	...G. Ghezzo	 4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	...F. Mosca	 4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	...G. Ghezzo	 4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	...F. Mosca	 4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	20th Mar, 1904
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,388	20th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Negri	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon,	Deck,
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	...T. Rassevich	...4,766	30th Mar. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Easoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 29th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, at 10 a. m., sailing (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Kowait, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA" 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd March, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Duillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about, TUESDAY, 8th March, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,000 tons, on or about 2nd March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 27th February 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	..15th Mar. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	...15th Apr. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS IN CLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 180
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 850 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

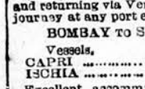
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	.....17th Mar. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	..17th Apr. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.



S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW.
(Over Messrs. Dannet & Co., Bombay.)

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers,
FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.

(NOT IN PLIES)

An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India

— IS —

PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.

It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.

"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.

LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.

AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

SPEED INDICATOR COMBINING CHRONOGRAPH AND WATCH.

A HIGH-CLASS TIME-KEEPER.

FOR the use of Motorists, Cyclists, Travellers, Railway Officials, Sportsmen, &c., to show without any calculation rates of speed of Motor Cars, Trains, Carriages, Horses, Bicycles or any Conveyance.

Given a measured distance of a quarter of a mile, this CHRONOGRAPH WATCH will show the EXACT RATE of SPEED per hour attained between starting and finishing points.

When passing the starting point the button of Chronograph should be pressed to start the Chronograph.

When passing the finishing quarter mile point press the button to stop it.

The Chronograph pointing to the figure above the hour numerals indicates the rate of speed per hour.

Apart from the use abovementioned, these Watches are the most accurate Chronographs and will be found most reliable by owners of race horses, trainers, &c.

IN SILVER CASE Rs. 120.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSES and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A la Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Bacon.

GREEN'S for Cheese.

GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES

Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A SACRED CONCERT

IN AID OF THE
EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND FREE SCHOOL,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LADY LAMINGTON
will be given
IN THE
MISSION CHURCH HALL,
GIRGAUM,
TO-NIGHT,
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 29TH, 6-7 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Overture....."Port Peasant" .....Saupe.
BAND of the 117TH MAHRATTAS.
2. Chorus Song..."O God of God; O Light of Light."
Mrs. HUNSBERGER'S MISSION CHOIR.
3. Song..... "God's Garden".....
Mr. COATES.
4. Violin Solo.....
Mrs. COLLIE.
5. Song ..... "There is a Green Hill"...Gounod.
Mrs. MACBETH.
6. Flute Solo...."Nocturne" .....
Mr. RHENIUS.
7. Song ....."The Promise of Life."..
Mrs. KNIGHT.

PART II.

1. Chorus Song..."The Contrite Heart."...
Mrs. HUNSBERGER'S MISSION CHOIR.
2. Song ....."Come Gentle Night"....
Mrs. MACBETH.
3. Song ..... "There leave thy gift upon the Altar."
Mrs. COATES.
4. Song ..... "The Children's Home."
Mrs. KNIGHT.
Violin Obligato ...Mrs. COLLIE
5. Selection....."The Holy City."..... Adams.
The BAND of the 117th MAHRATTAS.

TICKETS—Rs. 1. (Reserved—Rs. 2.)
to be obtained from
Miss A. E. EDGE, Girgaum Girls' High School,
or from
Messrs. ROSE & Co., Fort.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon, on 14th March, 1904.
The Bank to be fished is South West Cheval Paar, estimated to contain thirteen millions very good Fishable Oysters.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. KING, KING & CO. beg to give notice that on MONDAY, the 29th February, 1904, they will OPEN BUSINESS at the NEW OFFICES which they have erected at a short distance from their present Offices towards the Victoria Terminus.

NOTICE
TO BOMBAY RESIDENTS AND LANDLORDS.

AS a number of our Constituents have expressed their desire for ELECTRIC CALL BELLS we have engaged several Electric Bell Fitters and will attend to all such Orders.

C. JOST & Co.,
Electric Engineers and Contractors.
Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

THE HUZUR PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARODA STATE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY and DELIVERY of:—

1. A 65 K. W. Sesum Three-phase Generator.
2. Bare Copper Wire.
3. High Tension Switch-board.

Specifications, General conditions and Form of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned on application for the sum of Rs 10 (ten) which will not be returned. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Electric Installation" must be sent in on or before SATURDAY, the 15th of April, 1901.

GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

IN *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.
They will also be glad to undertake the realization of Claims and to collect the dividends as the same are declared by the Liquidator.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.
They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LORD WOLSELEY'S BOOK
THE STORY OF A SOLDIER'S LIFE
By Field-Marshal VISCOUNT WOLSELEY,
G. C. M. G.,
2 Vols. Demy 8vo. with Photogravure Portraits and Plans, 32s. net.
Our Price Rs. 11-0.

SOME INDIAN FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES
By Lieut.-Colonel D. D. CUNNINGHAM, C.I.E., F.R.S.,
With numerous Coloured and other Illustrations.
Square Demy 8vo. Rs. 8-0.
This Volume deals with the habits of some of the commoner bird and animal inmates of the streets and gardens of Indian towns as observed during a residence of nearly thirty years' duration in Bengal. It has been written mainly with the hope of attracting the attention of Anglo-Indians to a source of interest and pleasure, which is open to all of them, but is usually strangely neglected.

LEAVES FROM THE DIARIES OF A SOLDIER AND SPORTSMAN
During Twenty Years' Service in India, Afghanistan, Egypt, and other Countries, 1865-1885.
By Lieut.-General Sir MONTAGU GERARD, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
With Map & Illustrations, Rs. 9-0.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SELECTIONS FROM
THE MESSIAH.
TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH, 9-30 P. M.

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. Bollam.	Mr. Edgar Faulkner.
Miss Clara Procter.	Mr. C. E. Coplestone.
Miss Meyer.	Mr. Basil Scott.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 29th February, 1904.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 26th February, 1904.

MAHABLESHWAR.

VISITORS are hereby informed that the use of MOTOR CARS locally on the Hill Station of Mahableshwar is strictly prohibited.

J. B. JAMESON, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent.
Superintendent's Office, 16th February, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with sections 56 and 55 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned placeTHIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m. a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, burra in bags, jagree in bags, full pressed bales of cotton burnt and damaged, boxes of honey, boxes of luggage, waste cotton in bundles, boxes of electric goods, one iron tank, iron pipe in bundles, one box type writing machine, piece-goods in bundles, dockas of waste paper and record, lot iron bands and other miscellaneous articles, &c.
Re Akola to Wari Bunder invoice No. 19 of 4th November, 1903.
10 bags out of 200 bags cotton seed.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4 Gymkhana Chambers, Fort, opposite the Tata Palace, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. H. SHAW Esq., proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd March next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Dockyard, Fort, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, artistic, plain and carved, and English household furniture especially made to order rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, Singapore cane furniture, Burmese open carved screen, large glass door almyrahs, English iron bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, a handsome strong English-built victoria on perch with C. spring by "Hoopar" a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots; also a lot of historic and naval engraving, &c, &c., the property of Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N. O. I. E., Director, Royal Indian Marine, proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 7-30 a.m.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 29th February, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES are a Universal Cough Medicine. They allay tickling of the throat and cure any kind of Cough. Agents—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers.—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—BOOTS and SHOES, etc., 10 to 15 per cent. less than Usual Price. Harness, Trunks, Kit Bags, etc., at 10 to 20 per cent. Sale to continue for 4 days only.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, 3, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION, an experienced EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER, for the Higher Standards. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

HEAD READER WANTED, from 1st March, for an Anglo-Indian Paper. Must be well experienced and steady. Apply with Copies of Testimonials to Box No. "247," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer' Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

WEST & CO., Fort Street, Bombay, General Supply and Commission Agents, Bombay—PROVISIONS of all kinds supplied at Market Rates. Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos kept in stock. Up-country orders receive special attention.

MASONIC BALL.—Flash Light beautiful groups of the Masonic Ball in the Town Hall, taken by RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, are now ready for inspection in their Art Photographic Saloon, Nippon Building, Hornby Road.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

EXPERIENCE gives confidence, that's why we are so confident of pleasing you by recommending BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC for Dyspepsia and constipation. Is not a Purgative. Rs. 2.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandiver, R. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

TO PRINTERS—FOR SALE, a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum. Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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EK-DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Full Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.; Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

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A OUR renowned MEVORES is the remedy for nervous and muscular debility, brainfag, loss of memory and vitality, exhaustion, mental dejection, and evils. Pleasant, prompt, potent and pure, CURE THAT'S SURE. Price, Rupee 1. Write for free circulars, and testimonials, &c., Letters held very strictly private. Address only to V. G. MUKHERJI & Co., V. G. Works, Rasapaga, Bengal

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PASTEUR PRINCIPLE.
NO CHARCOAL. SAND. TROUBLE.
A perfect Filter at a moderate price, which your servants cannot possibly go wrong with.
PRICES.—No. 0.—1 gallon, Rs. 15-0 nett. No. 0—2 gallons Rs. 20-0 nett. No. 1—3 gallons, Rs. 25-0 nett. No. 2—4 gallons Rs. 30-0 nett.
MANUFACTURED IN ENGLAND.
Specially for
KEMP & CO., LTD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF WORTHLESS STUFF
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COFFEE
GROUND DAILY AT THEIR STEAM FACTORY.

		Each.	Per Doz.
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PURE FRESH-GROUND COFFEE	1 lb. tins	1 0	11 0
FRENCH COFFEE, WITH CHICORY	1 "	0 12	8 0
Do. do.	½ "	0 7	4 8

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"PIVERFELL" (FOR FEVERS) prevents contamination of blood by immediately supplying it with the wanting salts. It stimulates the digestive organs, and does not allow their functions to be impeded; thereby enabling the general system to resume normal temperature. Composed of Antipyretics, Antiseptics, Germicides, Astringents Stimulants, and Cinchona Salts.
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THE NON-SECRET REMEDIES MANUFACTURING CO., ENGLAND.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS
OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE
according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.
They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"
For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION,
as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.
For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA
as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.
100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.
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ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
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BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	"	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	"	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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MANAGING DIRECTOR,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 25th January, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newara Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902	£ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902	£ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net)	4,743 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.
The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

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OF POONA AND CARRARA.
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NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.
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THIS IS NOT A THEORY but a fact, no dream but a stern reality, that MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM gives relief in five minutes and permanent cure by using it as directed. Rs. 2.—MADON SONS & Co. Bombay.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

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A LIFE POLICY dated December, 1883, for Rs. 5,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld., Bombay. For particulars apply to
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GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.
CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.
HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.
CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.
THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.
Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

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DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.
SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.
Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.
CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.
A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.
New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).
Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Mooltan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 31,90,450.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for some remittance 6 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 12, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Rupees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Current Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 60 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 13,75,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 7,75,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on usual terms, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on 30th June and 31st December on minimum balances exceeding Rs. 500.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, twills and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, cupboards, almyras, chest-of-drawer, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, easy chairs, electric table fans, ebonized cottage piano.

1 18-karat gold half-hunting keyless watch, by Beaumont
2 Gold watch chains and 36 silver charms.
25 c ses champagne in quarts and pints
The property of a Military Officer consisting of books on medicine, surgery m dw fery etc, general literature, history, novels, languages ; Persian Pushtu (Richardson's Dictionary 2 vols, Shah's Diary in Europe, Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia etc) one blue silk and fur Chinese coat (coat of Peking 1900) Rippingill large stove with utensils, one silk hat in box (new) one D-B fowling piece by William Cashmore incanvas case with tools, four chambered revolvers, antique swords, swordsticks, Burmese Dao, elephant good tin uniform case, cavalry saddle and bridle, electric fan and battery (Edison's) 1 tent one set patent leather English harness by Henry Peat of London slightly used and one second-hand brown horse harness by Badham Pile & Co.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies and gent's bicycles by different makers,
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 second-hand vis-a-vis,
1 strong-built office Shigram,
1 glass-fronted double seat brougham,
1 set of 4 steel rubber-tyred carriage wheels.
2 gent's English saddles,
And any other carr ages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH CUT GLASS GAS AND CANDLE CHANDELIERS TERRA-COTTA AND MAJOLICA WARE, &c.

By order of the Trustees of Esa Haji Abubakar and Essa Haji Abubakar & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Sitaram Building, next to Crawford Market, on FRIDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m., the following fancy goods consisting of 18 and 24 light cut glass candle chandeliers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 light gas chandeliers, gas arc lamps, spare chandelier parts, venetian glass, wall mirrors, majolica jardiniers with flower pots, centre-pieces, terra-cotta figures, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, NEAR SIR MANGALDASS NATHOOBHOY'S BUNGALOW.

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will of he late Mr. Shamrao Mankoji Kele, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 12th day of March 1904 at 4 p.m. the undermentioned landed property viz :—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground admeasuring 213 1-2 square yards or thereabouts situate on the east side of the passage which from the north side of the Girgaum Back Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 313 new No. D-2109 old survey No. 15 new survey No. 3 7389 formerly a portion of the cart or piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2012, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under Ward D. N. 1536 (4), street N. 3, and bounded on the east by the property of Morobe Juggonnat and R ghunath Pillajee, on the west by the common public passage, on the north by the property of Parshotamrao V. Kantak, and on the south by the property of Rachunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal solicitors for the vendors, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th February, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF A PUBLIC PASSAGE LEADING TO PAREL-MAHIM ROAD.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajeebhoy Visram, insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and of each and every of them in the following landed properties on the premises ;

On MONDAY, the 7th March, 1904, at 4-30 p. m.

LOT No. 3,

Undivided moiety or Half Share of Property near Parel, Mahim Road,

All that the undivided moiety or half share of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of Hassambhoy Visram Fazulbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, in the piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 35,772 square yards or thereabouts, register d by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 52, 432, 433, New Nos. 3573, 4301, and 4 03, new survey No. 1-2074 together with the messuage, tenements, buildings, outhouses, wells and trees standing thereon, assessed under street No. 89 89-A and 89 B, Ward No. 7 30 1729 (2) and 729 (3) situate on the north side of a public passage leading to Parel-Mahim Road, in the Registration District and Sub district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by property now or formerly of Manuel Lawrence Dias, on or towards the west partly by the property now or formerly of Harr schandra Krishnaji Joshi and, Alcoji Pat l respectively and partly by a public road, on or towards the north partly by property now or formerly of Chimanlal Maharajan partly by property now or formerly of Paul K ni Souza and on or towards the south by a public passage leading to the said Parel-Mahim Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors at their office at No. 39, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ALLI OOMER STREET, AND AT JAKARIA MUSJID ROAD, AND AT NEW KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Esquire Official Assignee, and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Haji Cassum Cadu dina, an adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on the respective Premises, the following properties on the undermentioned days and hour :—

TWO PROPERTIES AT ALLI OOMER STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 8th March, 1904,

at 4-30 p. m.

(1) All that piece or parcel of Government Land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the western side of Alli Oomer Street, or Tokri Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Districts of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under old No. 974 new No. 8147 old Survey No. 1903 and new Survey No 795, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rate and Taxes under C. Ward N. 6081, Street Nos. 181, 186, 188, old No. 54, and bounded as follows, that is to say : on or towards the east by the Alli Oomer Street on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage on or towards the north by the property of Khatri Ishwar Kanji and on or towards the south by the house of Haloji Agri and Thakur Cab Amersy

(2) All that piece or parcel of Government land or Ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the eastern side of Alli Oomar Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 63 yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 939 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 99 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage on the west by the public road called Alli Oomer Street, on the north by the house of Dewji Moiji, and on the south by the house of Cokenee Mahomed Salekhan,

PROPERTY AT JAKARIA MUSJID ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 10th March, 1904,

at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of tezendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the west side of Jakaria Musjid Road, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Fazendar under No. 4, and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 104, and to be added to towards the east by the said Jakaria Musjid Road, on or towards the west by a public sweeper's passage on or towards the north by the property of Memon Ahmed Goolam Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the Jamatkhana of Bhownagri Memons

PROPERTY AT NEW KAZI STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 11th March, 1904,

at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of New Kazi Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards and 1-9 of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 831, new No 7998, old Survey No 1797, and new Survey No. 1102, and in the Books of the Assessor of Municipal Rates, and Taxes, former y under No. 81, but now under No 85, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage on the west by the New Kazi Street, on the north by the house of the New Kazi Street Mosque, and on the south by the house of Sara Bibi, widow of the late Abdool Gafoor bin Mahomed Ali Rogey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th March, 1904, at 4 p.m. sell on the premises by Public Auction, the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of Mr. Vassanji Tricumji, one of the surviving mortgagees, in the exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of May, 1901, made between Mit aie widow, and executrix of Damodardas Hardas Sahvji, deceased, the mortgagor, and the mortgagees abovenamed on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Samuel Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub District of the Registrar of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (157 3-9) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follow that is to say : on or towards the north by the property of Tejpal Karsan on or towards the east by the Kenji Street, on or towards the south by the passage the property of Kobji Mahomed Rauji, and on or towards the west by the said Samuel Street, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor and the said Land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 753 and 1286, new No. 6417, old survey No. 532 and 533 and new survey No. 2663, and the said messuage, tenement thereon is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under B Ward No. 1286, Street No. 78-81 and 25.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office at N. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 29th February 1904.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£36 1-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£95 1-4	= + 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£34 9-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 11-16	= unchanged
2 months bonce	26 3-8	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	....	= .....
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16	= — 1 1-2
Berlin	20·49 1 2	= — 1-2
New York Demand	.....	= ....
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-4	= do
6 " " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	= do
3 " " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2	= — 1-1
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	= — 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 1-4	= — 1-2
7 day market loans	3 7-8	= unchanged

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 130,000
Gold "	£ 90,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 10,000
Gold Do.	£ 40,000

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 10s, 16 = — 1-16 steady Brown M.-J. Sellers, 3s. 3d. = — 3s. Easier.

LINSEED—Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers, 33s. 3d. = — 4d. 1-12 Easier.

ARRIVAL—Steamer Australia Istria Counsellor.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed Firmer Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000 Spot 7·62 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. brown 9 1-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 3,000. Arrivals closed steaday.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
7·49	7·49	7·49
+20	+20	+20
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·50	7·48	7·46
+19	+18	+18
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·23	6·54	6·24
+16	2+11	+ 10

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Firday, February 26th, 1904 :—

Cotton	10,121 bales.
Wheat	14,573 cwts.
Linseed	12,107 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,529 "
Gingellyseed	11,017 "
Poppyseed	251 "
Groundnuts	91 "
Castorseed	1,911 "
Rice	7,993 "
Myrabollams	6,931 "
Cottonseed	2,334 "
Mowraseed	417 "
Gram	812 "
Joowar	12,489 "
Maize	3,064 "

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Exchange—Tone easier.				
Bank T.T.			1s. 4 3-32d.	
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-8d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s. 4 11-32d,	
Do 6 do	do	do	1s. 4 15-32d	
French Francs 3 do	do	do	171 3-4	
Marks 3 do	do	do	139 1-2	
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight		133	
Shanghai 30 do	do	do	189	
Japan 90 do	do	do	nominal.	

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone Firm.
Cash Rs. 96·12
1st Settlement 3rd March " 96·12
Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 25th Feb.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do 21st Jan.	7	do.
Bank of Madras	do 22nd Jan.	7	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	5	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready...	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone Steady.			
Ready ...	5	14	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish ...	31	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	30	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	0	0
50 per cent. " ...	28	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	24	8	0
Yellow Hight " ...	34	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30-8
Club No. 1 "	"	30
Hard Red "	"	25-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm,
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 bales.
Imports ..... 3,000 "

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
7·65	7·65	7·65
× 16	+ 16	× 16
May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
7·66	7·64	7·62
× 16	+ 16	+ 16
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7·42	6·63	6·38
× 16	+ 14	× 14

COTTON.—The local markets is steady with a moderate inquiry at Colaba from exporters and mills quotations are about Rs. 2 higher all round.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	222	214	Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	237	225	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	237	225	... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 258	252	...	do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	239	233 do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	241	235 do
Khandwa do.	...	...	251	... do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)			261	255 ... do
Karanja do.	do			
Akola do.	do.			
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)		274	264	... do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)		264	258	... do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	236	260	... do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	296	286	273 March
Bhownugger (M. G	...	266	256	... May
Do. (M. G.)	...	262	252	... May
Mutia (M. G.)	...	244	234	... Feb.
Dharwar (S.-G	...	...	...	239... May.
Westernf	...	...	...	257... do.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firmer
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	steady
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 3-4 per cent Consols	86 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	95 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	61 9-16
Bar Silver	26 11-16

Mr. MacIver wrote to the "Times" officiously suggesting that Mr. Balfour, before he returns to duty, ought to take a holiday in a "warmer clime." It is needless to observe that there was no malicious "sous-entendre" in this suggestion. Sir F. Carne Rasch, M. P., observes on this :—Might I suggest to Mr. MacIver (also as an old parliamentary hand) that Mr. Balfour is unlikely to find a "warmer clime" than the Palace of Westminster during the next "few weeks"!

ARE we within measurable distance of war with noiseless Artillery? A young French engineer, now performing his military service at Toul, with the grade of Corporal, has invented an appliance for securing it. The name of this young soldier is Georges Boizot, and he was educated at the School of Cluny. His invention is stated to suppress all smoke, flame and report in the discharge of cannon. No details have been permitted to transpire, but it is stated that the contrivance is mechanical and not chemical. Preliminary trials made at the Toul ranges are stated to have given good results.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

BECKWITH—CHICHESTER—Feb 3, at Sherwell, North Devon, E Hornby son of the late Rev G. I. Beckwith, vicar of Collingham, Yorks, to Janet daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir E Chichester, Bart., C. B., C M G.

BATEMAN-CHAMPAIN—ARBUTHNOT—Feb, 3 in Gloucester Cathedral, Capt. H. F. Bateman-Champain, 1st Goorkha Rifles, son of the late Col. Sir J. Bateman-Champain, K C M G, R E, to Dorothy, Gertrude, daughter of Col G Arbuthnot, late Royal Art.

DEAKIN—LUND—Feb 2, at St Andrew's, Kidwick in Craven Capt F F Deakin to Ethel Maud Lund, daughter of the late J Lund J P, D L.

GILES—KDWARD—Feb 1 at Malta, Engineer-Lieut H L Giles R N of H M S Ariel to Roberta Margaret (Robie) youngest daughter of Engineer-Capt R W Edwards R N.

HAYES—REMMINGTON—Feb 3 at St Andrew's, West Kensington J G Hayes to S J Remmington widow of Major S L M Remmington late Royal Berkshire Regt.

METEALFE—MILLS—Feb 9 at St Michael's Church Brimington Catt F H Metcalfe Royal Garrison Art to Frances Lucy daughter of R F Mills.

BENNIE—WROUGHTON—Feb 2 at St Peter Easton Capt G A P Rennie D S O King's Royal Rifles to Florence Mary daughter of P Wroughton.

BENNISON—BACKHOUSE—Feb 3 at St Mary's Church Dover A J son of Archdeacon Rennison of Navan County Meath to Norah Gertrude (Kitchie) daughter of Lieut-Col J B The Buffs The Citadel Dover.

RINGLER-THOMSON—Edgell—Feb 9 at the Church of the Annunciation Bryanstone Street E C son of the late Major Gen F Ringler Thomson R E to Fanny Mary Rose daughter of the late Vice Admiral H Edgell C B

THOMAS—WATTS—Feb 9 at Holy Trinity Sloane Street Capt R S Thomas Indian Army son of Col Thomas to Ella Furlong Newbegin daughter of Dr A N Watts.

DEATH.

AINGER—Feb 8 at Darley Abbey Derby Rev A Ainger Master of the Temple and Chaplain in Ordinary to the King aged 63.1

ASPINWALL—Jan 30 at Hotel Reine Cristina Algeciras Lieut-Col J H Aspinwall late of 3rd Dragoon Guards aged 47.

CHAPMAN—Feb 8 at Philtech Gardens South Kensington F S Chapman late Captain 79th Cameron Highlanders.

MACAULEY—Feb 3 in London Nina wife of Lieut-Col G W Macauley and daughter of the late Capt G R Martin C B, R N.

MANNERS—Feb 7 at Belgrave Mansions London Lady Adeliza Matilda Manners Widow of Col Lord G J Manners M P, late Royal Horse Guards Blue aged 74.

MANDS—Feb 7 Georgina widow of Vice-Admiral G C B Mends and daughter of the late Cap J Nisbet R N.

MOORE—Feb 6 at Prospect Row Old Brompton Kent Con K C B Moore R E, son of the late Rear-Admiral T E L Moore F R S, aged 89.

PULLAR—Feb 3 at Tayside Perth Ellen Mary Daniell wife of Sir R Pullar aged 74.

ROBINSON—Feb 4 at Frenchay Bristol Georgiana widow of Col W H Robinson late 72nd (Seaforth) Highlanders and daughter of Admiral M Bucle aged 97.

VENRENEN—Feb 5 at Fauconberg Vellas Cheltenham Lieut-Gen D C Venrenen late Royal Art, (retired) aged 81.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BECHTLER—February 14, at Allahabad, the wife of J C Bechtler, of a son.

GREEN—February 22, at Madras, the wife of Asst-Surgn G B Green, I S M D, of a daughter.

SWEENY—February 22, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieutenant R C L Sweeny, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

THORNTON—February 23, at Mcakay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of Frank H Thornton, of a son,

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND—WOLFE-MURRAY—February 16, at St Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon Kitchin, M. A., assisted by the Rev A Saunders Dyer, George Henry, eldest son of the late H H Sutherland, to Arabella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K C B, of Cringletie,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20.m. Sun sets, 6h. 5m. High water, 9-40m., 10-30h. Low water, 3-47m., 3-44a.

Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Parsee Bazar Street, 3-30 p.m.

Concert, Mission Church Hall, Girgaum, 6 to 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Berbera and Aden per R. I. M. S. Hardinge, will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—One leopard (Felis pardus) has been presented to the Zoological collection by H. H. Maharajah Sir Pertab Singji K.C.I.E. A. D.C.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Capt. Bailey, the Band of the 123rd (Outram's) Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fradilis, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day :—

March	Ponderous — Hume.
Overture	Bauer and Dichter — Suppe.
Valse	Jeunesse Doree — Waldteufel.
Faux	Gypsy Life — Al Tolero.
Quadrille	Light O'Love'on — Coote.
Finale	Rum o' the Gaisty — Lutz.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay held an inquiry in the morgue at Kamathipura relative to the death of Waman Anandrao Adhikari a mill-hand, whose body was found by a policeman floating in a well near Parbhadevi Road on Friday. Waman left his home in Arshur Road on the 23rd instant with two companions, telling his wife he was going out on a visit. The wife informed the Coroner that these visits were frequent, and lasted from two to three days in drinking bouts, at the end of which he would come home very drunk. The Coroner's Surgeon said the body was in too advanced a state of decomposition to allow of a definite opinion being formed about the cause of death, but the appearances were consistent with drowning. A verdict of accidental drowning was recorded.

RAID ON A GAMBLERS' DEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged Mulchand Vasta and eight other Hindus with gambling with cards and money. The evidence showed that on receiving certain information Inspector Power obtained a warrant from the Commissoner of Police and proceeded to the room of one Manaklal Wallal on the third floor of a house in Tallwadi with a party of policeman. The police pushed open the passage door of the place and rushed into the room where the accused were playing. The accused were all arrested and Rs. 2-2-6 were found on the ground. The second accused tried to jump over a window but was secured by Mr. Power and prevented from causing injuries to himself. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted them on the evidence and fined them Rs. 10 each.

DISHONEST SEAMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Lee Smith charged Giovont Perica a seaman on board the S. S. Frans Fernandez, and Yakomo Sotarie and Antonio Cukro belonging to the crew of the S. S Imperatrix, with dishonest misappropriation of six pieces of cotton valued at about Rs. 40. It appeared from the evidence that last morning Abdul Aziz Fazal received certain information that one of his bales of cotton pieces which were lying since the previous evening on the dock wharf, had been cut open, and the cotton pieces except two of them were missing. Police were informed and inquires were set on foot. They traced two of the pieces to the first accused, one to the second, and two to the third. The first accused said that he found three pieces floating in water early that morning and took two himself and gave one to the second accused who happened to be on the shore at the time. The third accused found the pieces lying on the shore and took them. They all said that they had told the quarter, master of it and said that they would give the pieces away to the owners if they came for the pieces. The Magistrate sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 7 each.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATRIX.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste, and Venice, per Austrian Lloyds s. s. Imperatrix to-morrow, from Victoria dock No. 7. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria dock No. 7, to-morrow at 8-15 a. m. Dock passengers should be at the new disinfecting station with all their luggage and kit at 6-30 a. m. to-morrow.

Mr and Mrs F Anderson and child	Miss H Krauss
Mr Anastasiadis A	Col and Mrs C M Kennedy
Rev Mrs A Butterworth and 2 infants	Mrs Low
Capt and Mrs Battye	Miss J Muir Mackenzie
Miss A Beale	Miss Malpas
Mrs Browning	Mrs Norman child and infant
Mr N J Bhemgara	Rev Mrs Nottrott and 3 children
Capt and Mrs Drysdale	Brigadier General and Mrs F H Plowden
Miss Deimler	Mr Panagopoulo
Mr G Ferrares	Miss Paton
Mr Field F	Miss Paton
Rev Mrs Grossman and child	Mr and Mrs Perfect
Mrs Huber child and infant	Rev Sister S M Hildegard Strebel
Capt W H Hill	Miss Lena Sorabji
Mrs Innes	Capt and Mrs C Stuart-Prince
Rev B T Jourdan	Col Mrs Miss K F Stevenson and infant
Mrs J Johnston	Rev and Mrs P Sengle, 2 children, 2 infants
Doctor Davis Juddah	Major H Walker
Doctor Jamasjee Framji Kolhaporewala	
Doctor Manockji Pirojshah Kerrawalla	
Mr A Kind	

HON. MR. FULTON AT SURAT.

THE Hon. Mr. Fulton paid a flying visit to this old city last Tuesday, writes a Surat correspondent. He came by the ordinary passenger train on Monday the 22nd instant at 12-30 p.m. On alighting from his saloon he was received by Mr. Morison, the Collector of Surat, whose guest he was during his short stay here. Mr. Morison introduced the following gentlemen from among those who were present at the station :—Mr. H. L. Harvey, the District and Sessions Judge, Mr. Brewin the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Sayed Zain El Edroos, Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan, Messrs Bomanji E. Modi, Kaikhorso E. Modi, Kolabhai-Lallubhai, Nagardas Narotamdas Judge of the Small Cause Court Surat, Chimanlal Lallubhai First Class Sub-Judge and others. Mr. Sayed Zain El Edroos, and Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan as well Modijis garlanded him. After shaking hands with those present Mr. Fulton drove off with Mr. Morison. The next morning in company with Mr. Morison, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Brewin he drove out and inspected sites for new buildings that are to be erected for Judicial courts as well as Police lines and offices. In the afternoon he received visits from the following gentlemen : Sayed Zain El Edroos, Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan, Mr. Hervey, Khan Bahadur Dr. Dossabhai, Messrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai, Nagardas Narotamdas, Chimanlal Lallubhai, Ochavram Nanabhai Haridas, Ebrahim Sayani, Ranjit Kalabhai, Rao Bahadur K. C. Belarkar and others. He paid return visits to Sirdar Davur Edalji Modiji, Sayed Zain El Edroos, Mir Muzaffar Husein Khan and Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai. He then inspected the Parekh School of Arts where he was much pleased with all that he saw and thanked Mr. Dastur the Superintendent of the School for his good work. He also visited the Government High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Morison in the evening invited a few people to dine with their guest. Thereafter the Hon. Mr. Fulton left for Bombay by mail.

THE DELEGATE APOSTOLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of February 26th a letter appears signed "An Indian Catholic," which contains, comments and criticisms on the speech delivered by his Excellency the Delegate Apostolic at Lahore, and reported in the "Examiner" of February 20th. With the letter as a whole I have no concern. I confine myself to one point ; and that is a misrepresentation of the sense of what his Excellency said. This is what your correspondent writes :—Referring to native girls in south India, he said that they "really looked like monkeys (sic). One has no objection to his Excellency indulging in mirth and fun ; but an expression like the above from a man of his Excellency's position is singularly out of place, and may be regarded as highly offensive". What his Excellency really said runs as follows :—"As for the natives, I was amazed, on my tour in the south of India, to see nearly everywhere the boarders in the convent schools dressed in the European fashion. And these Indian girls, who look so charming in their native dress, looked really like monkeys." A comparison of the two citations will obviate the need of further comment.—Yours, &c.

ONLOOKER.

GOLF.

THE "FORTY TWA" MEDAL.

The final competion was held on Thursday. Twenty-seven players entered and Mr. C. J. I. Jones won being all square with Bogey, whose score was 38.—The following are the results :—

HANDICAP.

C. J. I. Jones	Sc.	All Square, Winner
R. A. Don	+ 6	2 down.
Capt. Robinson	— 4	2 down.
H. S. Jacob	— 1	3 down.
M. Innesker	— 2	3 down.
E. E. Combs	— 2	3 down.
H. R. Greaves	— 3	3 down.
Col. G. Leake	— 5	3 down.
A. C. Owen	— 0	3 down.
Rev. J. Cameron	— 5	4 down
A. Tosh	— 5	4 down.
Gray Riggs	— 7	5 down.
C. H Roberts	— 2	7 down.

The six winners during the season play this week for the medal over 18 holes by handicap play.

RETIREMENT OF A DIWAN.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT CHOTA UDEPURE.

AN open air meeting was held at Chota Udepure on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, opposite the Kalka Mata Temple, to bid farewell to Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormasjee Nanavatti, the Diwan who has retired after a service of over 40 years of which seven have been spent in this state. The meeting, writes a correspondent, was attended by the Kumar Saheb, and the general public. An address numerously signed by people of all classes was read. It eulogised the Khan Bahadur's services, especially during the outbreak of plague, six years ago and during periods of famine. General and deep regret, felt at his departure. Mr. Dadabhoy suitably acknowledged the sympathetic sentiments expressed in the address and bade each and all an affectionate farewell with his best wishes for their health and prosperity. He observed he had done his duty according to the dictates of his conscience ; and if in acting so some one had been displeased all he could say was that he left his onerous charge with a clear conscience of having done nothing knowingly wrong. He heartily wished that the dear young Raja Saheb, Shree Fatehsinghjee, might soon get into power and exercise it with credit and success for many years in the the enjoyment of sound health and perfect prosperity. The distribution of pansopari and flowers closed the proceedings. Prizes were distributed in all the schools along with sweetmeats.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. STEAMER. HARDINGE

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Captain T-a-L de Berry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Berbera, which port she left on the 20th instant and called at Aden en route. She brought Major Young and 270 native details. They were landed at the Prince's Dock and attached to the native detail lines pending despatch to their destinations.

INTENDING visitors to Kashmir may like to know that though plague is making some headway in the Srinagar district the town of that name is not, so far, infected. In the Jammu Province also the disease has not appeared in Jammu city, though there were 273 seizures with 141 deaths in various villages.

A PIGSTICKING meet was recently held by Mr. Malcolm Crawford at Moiskundy in the Nadia district, which for sport beats anything that that has been chronicled in Bengal for many a year. The beat took place on the 13th and 14th February and there were fourteen men out. The bag was 59 boars ! Five or six horses were cut, and the ground being very bad, falls were nnmerous. However, nobody was very much hurt. Eight spears, Messrs. E. C. Creswell, A. Garrett, M. Ferguson, W. E. Taylor, Radice, Majors Crawford and Maxwell and Captain Holden accounted for 53 out of the 59 killed. The boars were mostly big and heavy and fought wetl.

AN order for orange trees has gone to Naples from certain Districts in the Punjab, the object of the importation being to renew the strain which has been a great success in the Province.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore

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WHITE CRICKETING FLANNEL	at	2 12	do
TWEEDS	at	2 8	do
GREY WORSTED COATINGS	3 8	5 0	do
HOMESPUNS	1 12	2 4	do
SERGES—Indigo Blue, fast Khaki and all other colors	2 6	4 8	do
GREATCOATINGS	2 8	5 0	do

(All materials 54" wide)

TUSSAH LUSTRE SERGES 27" wide	at	1 8	do

BLANKETS.

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BED BLANKETS, in White—Size 6' by 5', 7' by 5', 8' by 5, 8' by 6½' feet	
Rs 4-8, 5-4, 6-0, 8-0, each.	
BED BLANKETS, Scarlet or Brown—Rs 4-12, 6-0, 7-0, 9-0, do.	
BED BLANKETS, Medium weight in Scarlet only ..... from 2 2 do.	
HORSE BLANKETS—Black, 6' by 6' 4 2 do.	
SERVANTS' BLANKETS—Grey 6½' by 4½' ..... From Rs. 1 12 to 2 12 do.	
ARMY BLANKETS ..... from 2 13 do.	

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BOMBAY.

ARDESHER'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 20.

THERE was a popular gathering this evening at ARDESHER'S. Mr. Ardesher speaking said : Ladies and Gentlemen.—I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kind patronage, confidence, and support since 1899. He further said that English manufactured goods created jealousy. A member of the Indian National Congress asked why was not Mr. Ardesher pushing Indian manufactures. He replied that Indian Artists were extinct and English manufactures were superior to foreign goods. If the public would help he would push Indian manufactures, but they were not appreciated. In conclusion he said that any one having a doubt about the drawing might scrutinize it. The next drawing will take place on the 14th May, and Tickets will be given free of charge up to the 7th May. The first prize in that drawing is fixed at Rs. 2,000. After refreshments had been served by the Temple Bar Hotel to the people the gathering dispersed. The first Prize of Rs. 1,000 fell to Ticket No. 10,009, held by Bava Lachmandas of the Golden Temple, Amritsar ; the second, a Gold Watch, fell to No. 6,723, held by Bai Navajbai Edulji Bharucha, Old Modi Khana, Bombay; the third fell to No. 8,008, Valabhji Pranlal Chaparia of Veraval. Nineteen Prizes went to ladies and gentlemen present on the spot and were paid promptly. There was a large demand for Timepieces and Watches.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per measem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per measem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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WAR NEWS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1904.

JAPAN AT PORT ARTHUR.

The mail brings many important details of the early stages of activities in the Far East which help to a better understanding of the situation. It has puzzled many people how it became possible for the Japanese to attack and sail away with impunity time after time, only on two occasions any attempt being made to follow them up and that in the most tardy manner. An excellent letter from a military correspondent, which appears in the "Times" clearly explains the point. The difficulties of the entrance channel and the inferior seamanship of Russian officers render the despatch of a squadron to sea a somewhat laborious operation. The Russian warships are not navigated either in or out of Port Arthur under their own steam by their own officers, but are towed by tugs in charge of local pilots. The work of extracting the squadron from the inner harbour just before the outbreak of the war took no less than three days. They steamed out a little way, presumably for the purpose of shaking them together, but they soon returned to the shelter of the shore batteries. There they lay when the first attack on the port was made, all within close distance of one another, indeed too close to admit of their being of any service for immediate fighting purposes, but sufficiently near to offer an ideal target for Japanese gunnery or torpedo practice. In the opinion of military critics the original attack on Port Arthur was an act of daring which is destined to take a place of honour in naval annals. True, the position of the Russian squadron in the outer roadstead was open to and invited attack, but it was made with a promptness and a punctuality that do high honour to the Japanese, "and establish them at a single stroke upon a footing of equality with the best navy afloat, which might have equalled but could not have surpassed this dashing and courageous exploit." It was supposed that the Russian fleet would make a desperate attempt to retrieve the disaster, especially as the Russian navy is known to have many young and capable officers who would not rest until they had, at least, attempted to wipe out their defeat. But, on the other hand, it is recognised that the Japanese having scored the first victory would be spurred on to fresh efforts, and such indeed proved to be the case.

Theorising as to how the Russian defeat was so easily accomplished, a Military critic remarks that it probably was immediately due to professional failure in calculating the full dangers of the torpedo menace in narrow seas. No instruments whether battle-ships or tin-tacks will give their full value unless properly used. But, he adds, indirectly the cause lies deeper still, and the responsibility for the disaster must in very great part be placed upon Russian diplomacy, which failed to ensure that Russian preparations advanced pari passu with the extravagance of Russian pretensions It was not the Russian naval service, writes the "Times'" military correspondent, "which placed the squadron in this parlous position up in a dead angle of a narrow sea resting on a cramped haven without adequate docks, and deprived of all strategic liberty and initiative. It is the misfortune, not the fault, of the Russian squadron to be where it is. When a great service like the Russian navy suffers, as the Pacific squadron has done, a temporary eclipse of its fame, we should at all events in justice trace the disaster to the true causes, and rather sympathise with than mock at a gallant profession that has been made the first victim of diplomatic incapacity and the first sport of fate." Unfortunately, however, for the Russian squadron, the attack has been constantly renewed. The principle and practice of successive attacks is favoured by Japanese naval officers and was one of the features of of the war with China. Precedent has been most carefully followed, but the Rnssian squadron was no more able to grapple with it on the second or third occasion than it was on the first. The assistance given by the land batteries does not appear to have counted for much.

There seems to be little doubt now that the channel, already impracticable to ships of the deepest draught, has been still further obstructed and unless enormous re-inforcements arrive Port Arthur is now at the mercy of Japan. The surrender of the place must follow at an early date failing the arrival of the Jibutil squadron, which, though it could not of itself hope to achieve much, might at least contrive to hold the enemy occupied sufficiently long to admit of the obstructions being blown out of the fairway so as to admit of the passage of something more than torpedo-boats and destroyers gaining an exit and joining hands with the re-inforcing squadron. Meantime we are drawing near the time when the land operations will begin. If Korea as a New York message says it will join Japan it may lead to further complications. We can but sympathise with her in the action her statesmen are said to have decided upon, and to some extent the addition of these troops will be to Japan's advantage. She will be able to utilise them on the line-of-communications and thus liberate some of her own men for the fighting-line. But the statement is not confirmed and unfortunately comes from a source which is not always the most remarkable for the accuracy of its news.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD LAMINGTON'S first experience of the Bombay Legislative Council, if it was not exciting, could scarcely have been entirely dull, albeit he was spared the reams of oratory which he may look for at Poona. The inkling of varied and complicated land tenures afforded by the Khoti Act Amendment Bill and the adoption of a Bill to regulate the use of motor cars would, doubtless, appeal to his Excellency as a striking indication of the varied interests and usages at once ancient and oriental and most modern and occidental which prevail throughout India. Neither of these measures, which were passed into law, produced any considerable discussion in Council, the main points on which criticism had been centred having been smoothed out during the progress of the Bills through the Committee stage. The passage of the Khoti Bill, it is to be hoped, puts a period to the consideration of a question which, as Sir James Monteath has told us, has directly exercised Government officers for over a quarter of a century. It is to be hoped, too, that it will have all the good results that it is expected to have. That the tenants whom the measure is essentially designed to benefit will find their condition greatly improved under the new Act there is a substantial guarantee in the fact that all the objections raised to the Bill have come from the Khots and their representatives. Reasonable objections have been met, as members of the Council freely acknowledged ; but it was not to be expected that the Khots would welcome any measure which proposed to render the condition of their tenants less hard and inequitable than it has been. It is not surprising that at the last moment when concessions had been made the Khots still found fault with details of the measure and proposed its postponement. Considerable alterations were made in the draft of the Bill in Select Committee ; and after the protracted discussion of the whole subject since it was proposed five years ago to amend the Act of 1880, Government did well in deciding to put a period to it now. The Hon. Mr. Khare, who stood out for the postponement of the second reading on a question concerning lands appropriated as reserved forests, admitted that the measure was superior to anything previously proposed. The Hon. Mr. Mehta, who deprecated any delay in passing the Bill because he was anxious to secure a good thing when it was available, congratulated Sir James Monteath on the spirit in which all criticism and suggestions had been met. The feeling of the Council was clearly in favour of the Bill as it stood and, Mr. Khare withdrawing his opposition, the measure became law.

Though the Motor Car Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee was described as a moderate measure, motorists have cause to regret that the points urged against the Bill in the form it then took have received scant consideration. The provisions regarding the registering and numbering of cars and the licensing of drivers remain in the measure as passed. It will now be necessary for owners of motor cars in this Presidency to see that these vehicles are registered and numbered before October next. The Hon. Mr Fulton urged that the objection to numbering was purely sentimental. But the more important question of licensing was either ignored or overlooked both by the Mover of the Bill and the rest of the Council. At any rate, no reference was made to the licensing of drivers, honourable members being mainly concerned with averting the possibility of any public Company being granted a permit for the monopoly of an automobile service in any part of the Presidency. The measure, which is now law, provides, as we have previously pointed out, that no person can drive a motor vehicle unless he possesses a license. The penalty for driving without a license may for the first offence be fifty rupees and for a subsequent conviction a hundred rupees, besides disqualification for holding a license. The clauses of legislative enactments frequently present contradictions, and reading the sections of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Act dealing with licenses and convictions we see the possibility of every motor car owner and driver in Bombay being disqualified from utilising his machine for a longer or shorter period. There is no legislative provision to prevent him pushing his car if he choose to do so ; but it only requires a police force eager for distinction and a general uncertainty as to when licenses must be taken out in the first instance to stop the running of every motor vehicle in Bombay. Clause four provides the penalty for driving without license and intimates that the only persons to whom driving licenses shall not be issued are those under eighteen years of age and those disqualified under section eight.

The latter section gives power to the Courts to suspend the licenses of persons convicted under the Act and to disqualify them from obtaining another license for such further time as the Court thinks fit. We see the possibility, therefore, of drivers being convicted for a failure to obtain licenses in time and of being consequently precluded from securing them for an unlimited time longer. It is not, however, to be imagined that motorists will be harassed in this way in the beginning, but owners and drivers will appreciate the necessity of being on the alert. Ample notice will, doubtless, be given of the period by which this portion of the Bill will operate and by which licenses must be secured. The point remains as to the qualification of drivers. All that is required is that they shall be over eighteen years of age. Provided there has been no conviction under the Act the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrates cannot refuse to grant a license to any person, however incompetent or physically deficient, who asks for it and pays two rupees. Such a provision is absolutely useless as a guarantee that motor vehicles will be driven safely and all that is secured is that in Bombay the Municipality, and in other parts of the Presidency the Government, will receive a certain number of rupees as fees. The license is merely in the nature of another device for a tax, albeit a small one. The position of motor cycles remains to be considered. Will these machines be exempted from the operation of the Act by notification, or will their owners be required to take out licenses as drivers of motor vehicles and thus be under a double tax as cyclists ? Government, in response to the criticism of the Hon. Mr. Mehta and others, relinquished the provision which would have enabled them to grant monopolies in various districts for automobile services. This provision was inserted especially in view of a motor service between Poona and Mahableshwar and it ought to be satisfactory to the various firms engaged in the industry that they have all a chance of displaying the merits of the various cars in which they are interested. We, however, doubt if it will be satisfactory to all, though from the public point of view it will be an advantage if competition in motor services is aroused. If a sufficient number of motors displace the phaetons on the road to Mahableshwar even the administration should benefit, for in the hot weather Government will be brought some hours nearer to Bombay.

A FLOATING TRADES EXHIBITION.

A LITTLE over a year ago an announcement was made in some of the more important trade journals to the effect that a number of American manufacturers had combined for the purpose of sending abroad a ship containing an exhibition of their products. There is not the least doubt that such a scheme would have easily paid for itself, and that the advertisement accruing to its promoters would have been exceedingly valuable. A feature of the tour of this novel exhibition was to be a visit to India, and included in the progamme were more or less protracted stoppages at Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, and Bombay. Quite a lively interest was stimulated in the event amongst Indian and especially native Indian traders, and there is every reason to believe that had the project been carried out it would have been a huge success so far as India was concerned. But for some reason or other the scheme was abandoned. A home journal has now taken up the same idea in the interests of British traders. Judging from the comment which has been made upon the undertaking the venture is evidently considered to be a new conception. As we have pointed out, however, it was broached considerably more than a year ago. That fact does not prevent us, nor will it hinder others who are interested in the growth and development of British commerce, from congratulating British makers on being first in the field with what is really an excellent advertising enterprise. The ship which has been chartered is likely to be ready to leave England early in April, and should the course of the vessel be directed towards the East it may be expected in this country in the course of the next six months. It is quite obvious that the best chance of success offers itself in non-manufacturing markets in which the rivalry of exporting nations is keenest and where superiority is still more or less an open question. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the present opportunity of enterprise will not be embraced by a few, but that a really representative collection of exhibits will be gathered together, and that a collective effort will be made to prove the superiority of British goods. A trade exhibition very often savours too much of the "one man show" class of entertainment. We should be sorry to find that in this case the small manufacturer were ousted for want of capital, and it is to be hoped that the promoters will maintain the attitude which they appear to have taken up, and make the exhibition really a national one, Apparently there is to be a preliminary competition for exhibiting space on the steamer, and eventually only one manufacturer in each department of trade is to be represented. If it were possible to obtain the best exhibits in each branch of commerce which has an existence in Great Britain we are sure that no country in the world could compete against it ; and if this cannot be accomplished it is at any rate to be desired that no efforts will be spared to make the exhibition as good as possible. The progress of the scheme will be watched with great interest ; and it will doubtless soon be copied by Great Britain's trade rivals. Already there is again talk of the promotion of a similar venture in the United States.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in harbour on Saturday from England by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Peninsular were Sir H. Farrington, Bart ; Sir A. Fanshawe and Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., who succeeds Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., as Director of the Royal Indian Marine ; Mrs. Hewett and Mr. and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie.

THE Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh, Legal Member, will vacate his appointment in April, leaving Bombay by the steamer on the 16th of that month.

NEWS received from Kabul states that the Bibi Halima and her son Sardar Umar Jan are still State prisoners, though no fresh developments have occurred.

THE Khan of Nawagai, a trans-frontier Chief whose loyalty in 1895 and again in 1897 was an important factor in matters concerning Bajour, is about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca.

THE Bhutan Durbar have undertaken to furnish full supplies for our troops at Phari in the Chumbi Valley, and also a number of transport animals. This action will be of material assistance when the Tibet Mission moves forward.

MR. COLE, Officiating Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that railway during the absence of Mr. Bagley, on leave, Mr. Dyson, Executive Engineer, acting for Mr. Cole.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have nominated Mr. J. D. Nimmo, of Messrs. Duncan Brothers and Company, as their representative on the committee of Industrial Education formed by a recent resolution of the Government of Bengal.

MATTERS have recently been proceeding most satisfactorily with the Aden Hinterland Demarcation Commission. No trouble has occurred since the brush with the local tribesmen at Am Farsla, and Colonel Wahab, with the Turkish Commissioner is now working towards the coast, which should be struck in the vicinity of Sheikh Saiyid on the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. The Commission should complete its work by the end of March.

ANOTHER GLOBE TROTTER—has been waiting in Bombay. His ship did approach by way of Back Bay like that of the last one we noticed, but it landed him at Byculla Pier wherever that may be. He paid a visit to what he calls the Apollo Bunder which he informs us is "the old part of Bombay, the spot on which the Portuguese first planted their standard, and the landing place of the various officials of the East India Company and Viceroys up to quite a recent date."

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE NINTH MEETING.

THERE was another good attendence in the Mahaluxmi course on Saturday when the extra races were resumed, the ninth meeting being run off. The sport was considerably mixed and bookmakers and punters shared up fairly even on the day. The first race, the Dealers' Selling Plate went to Guiding Star, a good favourite, who had little difficulty in beating his field, winning all the way. That game little Pony Bandicoot, however, upset all calculations in the Ballarat Plate, leading all the way and eventually winning by a head from Olga who carried most of the later betting before the race. Sahab, the good thing in the Dealers' Plate was ridden rather too confidently and the race went to Krupp, who had been fancied and backed at odds on by the lucky few. The Parel Plate also brought with it an upset, Naru jee beating out Achilles who was a fairly strong favourite. Tubal Cain won the Gatwick Plate at fives. As a matter of fact the race was supposed to be an easy thing for Ayrdale, a circumstance which it is difficult to understand, and it must have afforded Tubal Cain's owners some consolation even to have won at this meeting after his disappointments with this horse during the more important races recently finished. A good number of people drew money on Tubal Cain, but it is to be feared that the majority of those who had dropped money on him previously, failed to score. ainava was a good thing for the public and Dorade also won the Welter. In the Welter race Dumbell was much fancied, and he would undoubtedly have won had not his saddle slipped on entering the straight Mr. Deane hung on pluckily and got a stiff challenge out of his mount but the accident prevented what would otherwise have been a sure win. A moment after passing the post Mr. Deane was heavily thrown, but luckily beyond a severe shaking he sustained no injury. Dumbell bolted, and jumped the rails, and the public were kept waiting a considerable time before the weighing in process could be undertaken. The following were the details :—

The Dealers' selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Aabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1903. 13 3 entered for Rs. 1 200 to carry 9st. 10lbs ; W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 10', down to Rs. 500. Distance—1-2 mile.

Messrs. Goolamali S. Mahomed and A. A. Saif's b a h Guiding Star Bs 900 8st 3lbs Robinson ... 1
Chief of Mhaisal's g a h Shirtaz Rs 1,0 0 7st 5lbs Noormahomed ... 2
Mr H Jamsetjee's ch a h Primrose, Rs 600 7st 5lbs Dhon ji ... 3
Aga S Shah's ch a h Prince Arthur Rs 900 8st 9lbs Hyaroo ... 0
Mr Johne's b a h Kingsley Rs 1,000, 8st 6lbs Omerkhan ... 0
Messrs Abdulla and M. Shamlan's g a h Clever Chap Rs 500 8st 3lbs Nama ... 0
Mr Jackson's b a h Sprightly Rs 600 8st Elliot ... 0
Mr Shaik Abdool Aziz's g a h Shah Alum Rs 800, 8st. Saleh Mahomed ... 0
Messrs A M Amer and Cowasjee Bajorjee's ch a h Short Prince Rs 800 7st 9lbs Native ... 0
Messrs E M Sulleman and H Pallonjee's b a h Shirajee, Rs 600 7st 2lbs Kunia ... 0
Mr A M mani's b a h Pledge Rs 800, 7st 2lbs Kamad ... 0

Betting : 10 to 4 Guiding Star : 6 to 1 Pledge, 10 to 1 Shah Alum, 12 to 1 Clever Chap, 15 to 1 Shirtaz, 20 to 1 the others.

Guiding Star took the head of affairs and held his field. Won by a length ; neck between second and third. Time—56 1-5sec

The Ballarat Plate.—Winner Rs 200, second Rs 100 third Rs 50. A handicap for ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr Vel's b aus m BANDICOOT 6st Kamad ... 1
Messrs M Goculdas & A Nanji's b aus m OLGA 8st 11b Elliott ... 2
Mr G C Galstaun's br aus m GUN METAL 8st 12lbs Robinson ... 3

Betting : 6 to 4 Olga ; 5 to 1 Bandicoot ; 10 to 1 (at first 2 to 1 on) Gun Metal.

Bandicoot led the whole way. At the bend, the others closed up, but Bandicoot came again gamely and won by a head ; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min 33 2-5 sec.

The Dealers' Plate.—Winner Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs landed since 1st July 1903. W. A. reduced 3lbs. Penalties—Winner once, 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener 14lbs. Allowance—Landing allowance as per General Conditions. Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. A.R.Dukayel's g a h Krupp 8st. 3lbs Robinson 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Sahab, 8st, 8lbs.....C. B. Mahomed ... 2
Mr. Finch's b a m Arab Maid, 8st. ....Omerkhan 3
Mr. A. W. P.'s b a h Hopeful, 8st. 6lbs.....Etul 0
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Little Cherry, 8st. 3lbs...Noormahomed ... 0
Messrs. S. Amani and A. R. Amani's b a h Sword 8st. 3lbs ....Native 0
Mr. A. M. Shamlan's g a h The Emperor, 8st. 3lbs Nama ... 0
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a c Hadhur, 7st. 10lbs Heeroo ... 0
Mr. A. M. Amer's b a h Arabian Flag, 7st 10lbs Elliott ... 0
Mr. Jassim Nasaralla's bl a h Sabig, 7st 5lbs Kamad ... 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Caractacus, 6st 11b Dhonji ... 0

Betting : 6 to 4 Sahab : 5 to 1 Krupp ; 6 to 1 Arab Maid ; and 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

They raced in a bunch to the straight, the favourite lying fourth. C B Mahomed waited too long and Krupp shot to the front and just managed to stave off the challenge of Sahab. Won by half a length, neck between second and third. Time—1 min. 40 1-5sec.

The Parel Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 third 50 A handicap for Arabs which have not won a race at Bombay Big Meeting, 1904. Distance—9 furlongs.

Mr F M Gordi's br a h Narunjee 8st 9lbs C B Mahomed ... 1
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 8st 10lbs Robinson ... 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark, 6st 11lbs Dhondi 3
Mr R D Sethna's ch a h Sandow, 9st Omerkhan 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st 11 lbs Heeroo ... 0
Messrs G Kani D D's b a h Adonis, 8st 2lbs Native ... 0
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II. 7st 11lbs Elliot ... 0
Mr R R S's ch a h Seagull 7st 11b Native ... 0

Betting : 2 to 1 Achilles ; 5 to 1 Narunjee ; 6 to 1 Sandaw and Adonis ; 10 to 1 the others.

Up the straight a pretty finish was witnessed between Narunjee and Achilles the latter turning it up at the crucial moment ; won by 3-4 length head between second and third. Time—2min. 7 2 5sec.

The Gatwick plate.—Winner. Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. A handicap for horses. Distance—1 mile.

Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's br ans g Tubal Cain 8st 12 lbs ... Elliott 1
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 8st 5lbs Robinson 2
Mr. Vel's b aus g Spark, 7st 8lbs Heeroo ... 0
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando 6st 10lbs Etul ... 0
Mr W E Taylor's br aus g Bell Brand 6st Kamad 0

Balting : 6 to 4 Ayrdale ; 5 to 2 Bell Brand ; 5 to 4 Tubal Cain ; 10 to 1 Fando and Spark.

At the distance Tubal Cain went ahead, and won in a canter by a length ; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 44 1-5sec.

The Coorla Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second Rs, 100 third Rs. 50. A handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava 8st 7lbs Heeroo ... 1
Mr A W P's b a h Turn of Luck, 9st 3lbs C B Mahomed ... 2
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 7st 4lbs Native 3
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoor 1st 4lbs Omerkhan ... 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Kour Sahib, 8st 11 lbs Robinson ... 0
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanji's g a h White Fox, 8st 10lbs Elliott ... 0
Colonel Eccles' b a h Rocket 7st 11lbs (cd 7 13lbs) Syed ... 0
Aga S Shah's b a h St. Gatien 7st 10lbs Kamad ... 0
Mr A R Sulleman's b a g Salvation 7st Dhondi ... 0
Mr W Moran's g a h Young Gazelle 6st 5lbs (cd 6st 7lbs) Bennett ... 0

Betting : Evens Nainava ; 3 4 to 1 Kour Saheb ; 5 to 1 Young Kohinoor and St. Gatien, 8 to 1 Turn of Luck : 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

Won by a length, neck between second and third. Time—1min 23 3-5sec.

The Welter Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Horses. Closed as per Special General Condition. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Leslie's ch c m Dorade 9st 3lbs Robinson ... 1
Mr T L Roberts' br aus g Dumbell 12st 10lbs Mr Deane ... 2
Mr J Alston's b aus g Dundonald 11st 6lbs Captain Meynell ... 3
Mr A S Galtrey's br aus m Loch Maree 11st 10lbs Mr Fischer ... 0

Betting : 6 to 4 on Dorade ; 5 to 2 Dumbell ; 10 to 1 Dundonald and Loch Maree.

Entering the straight Dorade took the lead. She was challenged by Dumbell but Mr. Deane's saddle slipped and he could not finish or would otherwise have won. As a matter of fact he just managed to hold on till the post was passed and then fell. Won by a length ; three lengths between second and third. No time taken.

JAPANESE ACTIVITY.

RENEWED ATTACKS ON PORT ARTHUR.

KOREA JOINS JAPAN.

RUSSIANS STOP BRITISH STEAMERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The liner Mombassa was stopped in the Red Sea on Monday night by a Russian destroyer which sent off an officer who boarded the steamer and examined her papers.

The Japanese Legation has received an official despatch from Tokio stating that the Japanese object of blocking Port Arthur on the 24th instant was attained and the crews returned safely.

The above is not from Admiral Togo but its accuracy is indubitable.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Different accounts of events at Port Arthur are rather confusing but it is clear that the entrance to the harbour is not blocked as Russian cruisers and torpedo-boats are entering and quitting the harbour freely.

Since the 24th instant there have been two engagements; mainly skirmishing with much firing and small results.

Both sides claim having sunk one or two torpedo boats.

The principal purpose of these Japanese attacks is probably to harass the Russians and keep them diverted from the movements of Japanese transports elsewhere.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese Treaty with Korea provides that Japan shall be entrusted with the defence of Korea and may occupy any place she thinks necessary.

Korea is precluded from forming an alliance with any other Power.

The Japanese Minister has lodged a protest with the President of the Council of the Hague Court of Arbitration against M. Muravieff's speech.

It is believed that the only result of the protest will be that a copy will be sent to the Powers represented at the Court.

A Russian warship has boarded and searched the steamer Benalder in the Red Sea.

An official telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Japanese attacked three Russian cruisers at Port Arthur at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 25th instant.

Half-an-hour's cannonading by the fleets and forts took place but the result was seemingly inconclusive.

It is believed at Tokio that the blocking of Port Arthur has at least been partially accomplished.

A New York telegram from Seoul says that Korea has decided to order the Korean troops to join the Japanese in the field.

Reuter wires from Seoul that Wi-ju has been opened to foreign trade.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A despatch from Pflug dated to-day says that the Japanese squadron is still close to Port Arthur.

The Russian cavalry have entered Korea and have met with a friendly reception from the population.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

An "Englishman" cable dated London the 27th instant says:—

It is stated by a Japanese official that the Port Arthur channel is still open. The citadel at Dalny was damaged during the bombardment on Thursday and a Russian destroyer was sunk.

It is reported that the Japanese landed troops at Possiet Bay and pushed an advance guard into Hunchun.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Morning Post" states that a large party of surgeons was despatched to Tashkent, which is considered significant.

A Singapore message dated February 27 states: A striking instance of the loyalty and steadfast purpose of the Japanese people is the fact that money is rolling in from all quarters as contributions to the war fund. Patriotism throughout the country runs high, but it is of a practical character, as is evidenced by the fact that all the Japanese women are giving their jewellery in order to swell the coffers of the Treasury, and the nobles are also giving the hoards which were instituted during the feudal ages for national emergency. Immense quantities of gold are being revealed.

A Tokio official explains Tuesday's attack on Port Arthur as a copy of the strategy which was attempted in order to block in the Spanish fleet at Santiago.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, writes:—"The followingtelegram was received last night from the Japanese Government:—

'Early in the morning of the 24th, three or four old ships assisted by our torpedo-boats directly proceeded to the mouth of Port Arthur to block it. The object of sinking them having been accomplished officers and crew retreated safely. As to our squadron though official report from Admiral Togo is not yet received, they must remain unimpaired.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL'S DESPATCH.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, writes under Saturday's date:—The following telegram was received to-day from the Japanese Government:—

On the 26th Admiral Kamimura reported as follows: According to a report made by our torpedo-flotilla, after picking up the crews of the Japanese steamers despatched to block the mouth of Port Arthur, "Hokoku Maru" went as far as the left bank of the mouth just below the light house, and "Lushu Maru" to her outside and both were blown up and sunk by their own crew. "Tenshin Maru" "Byo Maru" and also "Jinson Maru" were sunk in like manner on the east side of Lao-to-Shan. All the crews on the above steamers were picked up, and none of our destroyers and torpedo-boats were damaged.

From the 24th, our fleet of destroyers were engaged in scouting Port Arthur, Ta-Lion-Wan, and Pigeon Bay and made attacks on several points. In the morning of the 25th our main squadron steered towards Port Arthur and from a distance began a bombardment on the enemy's war vessels and on the batteries. Shortly after the Novik, Askold, and Bayan were seen retreating into the harbour.

It appears from this that the blocking of the mouth was not effective. Thereupon our squadron shelled the inner harbour, and saw thick smoke and flames coming up. They withdrew after fifteen minutes' bombardment. Meanwhile our cruisers fired at one of the enemy's destroyers near Lao-to-Shan and disabled it.

Our crew and fleet are all safe. Admiral Togo is still at his former station, details will be reported by him later on.

THE RED SEA INCIDENT.

"MONGOLIA" PASSENGERS' STORIES.

According to statements made by the passengers of the Mongolia which was chased during the passage of the Red Sea by a Russian Squadron, the incident occurred on the 19th instant, twelve hours before the Mongolia got to Perim. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when many of the passengers were on deck, and on the horizon was sighted a fleet of five vessels. The Mongolia ran up her flags and the next thing observed was that one of the fleet detached itself from the others and tried to cut the Mongolia off. The P. and O. vessel was running parallel to the fleet when the ship which was steaming also steered in her direction. The Mongolia forged ahead until the boat which was pursuing ran up a signal calling upon her to stop.—"Stop Instantly." The signal was not made until it was seen that the fleet could not catch up the Mongolia without trouble. The Commander of the Mongolia gave orders that the engines should be stopped and this enabled the Russian vessel to come up to within a short distance of the mail boat, when it was ascertained that the vessel was a Russian torpedo destroyer and had a Russian Admiral on board.

Before the Mongolia slowed down it was noticed that the other Russian boats were trying all they knew to keep up with the Mongolia, which at about this time was running at the rate of sixteen and a half knots an hour, though she is quite capable of doing nineteen knots. The Russian torpedo destroyr, was probably the fastest of the five other ships but even she was pronounced incapable to do more than eighteen knots. On the Mongolia stopping, the Russian vessel steamed up to within about two hundred yards and when about amidships turned round and steamed back to its fleet at the same time flying the signals "Excuse Me!" From the time the Russians were first sighted till they disappeared behind the horizon they were in sight for about an hour altogether.

Another account states that the usual passage was made through the Canal, and nothing of any special interest occurred in the Red Sea until the day previous to their arrival at Aden, when a Russian battleship and four torpedo-boats were observed on the port bow. They were heading at full speed for the Mongolia, evidently intending to cut in front of her. They were unable, however, to keep pace with the Mongolia, although one of the torpedo-boats managed to get within 200 yards, and were gradually being left astern, when the Russian officers seeing it was hopeless to overhaul them signalled to the Mongolia to stop at once. The Mongolia accordingly slowed down, and one of the Russian torpedo boat came steaming on ahead. As soon as she had got close enough to see that they had made a mistake, and that the boat they had been chasing was the English mail, they hoisted the signal "I Beg To Be Excused!" and turned sharp round about and steamed back to join the other part of the squadron. The Mongolia then proceeded on her voyage, the excitement on board during the chase was intense and a large number of snapshots were taken of the Russian torpedo-boat which was most foremost in the chase. At first the incident gave rise to an apprehension among some of the passengers on board that England had been embroiled in the Far East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH TROOPS FOR INDO-CHINA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

"Le Temp" states that 2,000 Colonial Infantry have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to sail for Indo-China.

EXPECTED DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

There is much talk in political circles of a dissolution of Parliament within a few weeks.

There have been repeated divisions during the past fortnight and the Government majority has gradually dwindled and fell on Thursday last to fourteen, and although a snatch division it is regarded as a symptom of the growing indifference of the Ministerialists.

THE PANAMA TREATY.

Ratifications of the Panama Canal Treaty have been exchanged at Washington.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

Discussion in the Lords.

STATEMENT BY LORD LANSDOWNE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

In the House of Lords, to-night Lord Hardwicke, replying to the criticism of Lord Reay, said that after the Tibet Convention of 1890 there was no alternative but to see it carried out thoroughly. The Tibetans refused to have any intercourse with us, but willingly had intercourse with another Power and their intercourse with Russia had inspired them with the feeling that they had the Russian Power behind them.

That situation was impossible for the Indian and British Governments to tolerate and for that reason they were insisting on a final settlement and declined to promise that Colonel Younghusband should not go beyond Gyantse. That must depend on the Tibetans and if the Lamas preferred the arbitrament of the sword we must accept the challenge.

Lord Ripon ridiculed the idea of an invasion of India through Tibet.

Lord Rosebery said it was impossible to recall the mission till it was possible to leave a firm impression behind us.

Lord Lansdowne said that the Government's view was that the independence of Tibet should be recognised but that if any Power was to exercise a preponderance there it must be Great Britain. That had been made sufficiently clear to the Tibetans, whose confidence in Russian support had contributed largely to our difficulty.

Russia, he added, had given distinct and his Lordship thought satisfactory assurances, regarding her policy.

EMPIRE-GROWN COTTON.

Developments in India and Burma.

SPEECH BY MR. BRODRICK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Replying at Manchester to a deputation from the British Cotton-Growing Association urging greater possibilities for cotton-growing in India Mr. Brodrick admitted it was necessary to stimulate the Government of India to further endeavours and he hoped great things from Lord Curzon. He promised a thorough overhauling of the agricultural staff under his control with a view to a quicker and more general improvement in the methods of cultivation and suggested Burma as a good cotton country. The Association, he said, should in concert with the Indian Government examine as to the possibility of the cultivation on a large scale in Burma by means of some form of indentured labour.

Mr. Brodrick concluded by saying there would be no delay, and he would undertake to put his back into it.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The Fourth Test Match.

SPECTATORS' ROWDY BEHAVIOUR.

In the fourth test match Warner's team were out in their first innings for 249. Knight, 70, unfinished.

The Australians, began their first innings to-day and have made 114 for 5 wickets.

A disgraceful scene took place at to-day's play. The crowd resenting the stoppage of play on account of rain threw bottles on the field and attempted to rush the ground.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Enormous Damage.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

A great fire has taken place in the business section of Rochester, New York.

Blocks of buildings are being blown up with dynamite to arrest the fire from spreading.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 27.

Altogether three acres of the business section of Rochester have been destroyed in the fire.

SOUTH BIRMINGHAM ELECTION.

Unionist Candidate Returned.

The election for the seat at South Birmingham rendered vacant by the death of Mr Powell Williams, has resulted in the return of Mr. Morpeth, the Unionist candidate, by a majority of 3,066 over Mr. Hollowell, the Liberal Candidate, who polled 2,223 whilst Mr. Morpeth polled 5,289 votes.

The election was fought largely on the question of Chinese labour in the Transvaal.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Pacific Settlement Probable.

Pourparlers between Turkey and Bulgaria continue to progress favourably for a pacific settlement of their differences.

Several concessions have been made on both sides. It is believed a joint-demobilization is being discussed.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Lord Plunket has been appointed Governor of New Zealand.

[William Lee Plunket, fifth Baron, who has been appointed Governor of New Zealand, was born on the 19th December 1864, the son of the fourth Baron who was Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland. He was educated at Harrow, and Trinity College Dublin. He was Honorary Attache to the Embassy at Rome from 1889 to 1892, and afterwards at Constantinople, retiring in 1894. He succeeded his father in the title in 1897 and has been Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland since 1900. He married in 1894 Victoria Alexandrina, the youngest daughter of the 1st Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.]

THE VICEROY IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Viceroy returned to Calcutta by river this afternoon and attends the Presidency Athletic Sports.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener arrived in Calcutta from Lucknow this morning.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is expected in Calcutta from Ranchi this evening.

GLOVE FIGHT AT CALCUTTA.

SMITH DEFEATS McAULIFFE.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 28.

The glove fight between McAuliffe, weighing nine stone twelve, and Sergeant Smith, of the 5th Hussars, who scaled eleven stone eleven, took place at the Skating Rink came off last night before a large gathering for a purse of eleven thousand rupees. In the first round McAuliffe floored Smith with a blow from the shoulder, but in the second round Smith knocked him off his feet and in the third round floored him twice. In the fourth round McAuliffe was beaten, being eventually knocked out with a blow which fractured his jaw.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 27.

The Presidency Athletic Meeting was held in Calcutta to-day. The British Army Championship Shield was won by the Durham Light Infantry with 28 points, the East Lancashires being second. The Native Army Championship Shield was won by the 27th Light Cavalry, the 29th Mountain Battery being, second. The Schools Challenge Shield was carried off by St. Joseph's High School the Calcutta Boys School being second.

The Presidency Hundred Yards Amateur Championship was won by Hollow for the second year in succession, Prike coming in second. The Hundred Yards Army Championship was won by A. V. Marsh, R.H.A., after a dead heat with Moyse of the East Lancashires, Clinton of the Border Regiment being third.

In the Hundred Yards Native Army Championship Murad Baksh, 27th Light Cavalry, was first; Abdul Sattur, 27th Light Cavalry, second, and Kishen Singh, 29th Mountain Battery, third.

Three Hundred Yards Native Army Championship, Murad Baksh, 27th Light Cavalry, was first, Balli Singh, 16th Rajputs, second, Kishen Singh 29th Mountain Battery, third.

In the High Jump for amateurs Biswas and Jessop tied at five feet six inches.

Thousand Yards Army Championship.—Normans Queen, Regiment, first, Keenan, Royal Irish Rifle second, Farar, East Lancashires, third. Time 2 min. 27 4-5 secs.

Quatrter Mile Scratch Race for Amateurs—Siddons, first, Apcar, second. Time—521-5secs.

Army Championship—Six Hundred Yards,—Wichs Durham Light Infantry, first, Norman—the Queens second, Kerr, Argyll and Southerlands third.

Six Hundred Yards Native Army Championship Kishen Sing, 29th Mountain Battery, first; Abdul Sutter 27th Light Cavalry, second; Balli Singh 16th Rajputs third.

In throwing the cricket ball for amateurs the winner was Lawty with 97 1-2 yards.

In the Quarter Mile Army Championship Malone of the Durham Light Infantry, won in the fine time of 51 secs. which beats Harris, Indian record, Marsh R.H.A., was second, and Moyse, East Lancashires third.

The 220 yards Scratch Race was won by Prike in 23 3-5 seconds which beats Birchs Indian amateur record, Seddons being second.

One Mile Army Championship Farrar 2nd East Lancashires first, McGlade Royal Irish rifles second, Dunkley 18th field battery third. Farrar won on the post after a splendid Race. Time 4 minutes 51 seconds.

In the British Army Bicycle Championship, three miles, Williams of the 6th Dragoons won in splendid time for an unbanked grass track of 7 mins. 33 2-5 secs. Weight of the Argyll and Sutherlands being second.

The Tug of War Challenge Shield was won by the Royal Irish who beat the Royal Fusiliers easily.

THE POONA MAIL BAG ROBBERY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CONSTABLES.

POONA, FEBRUARY 23

The two native constables charged in connection with the mail theft at Poona were on Saturday again placed on their trial when the case for the prosecution concluded. The witnesses examined consisted of a number of people who had seen the constables with half notes in their possession endeavouring to get the same changed after having pasted them together as one full note. It was also proved by the prosecution that the constables were on duty at the time when letters and notes from the lost mail bag which had been recovered were put out to dry in the dock lock-up.

The constables in their statement denied the charges. They had not taken half notes or endeavoured to get them changed. The case was the result of animus by other persons in the police force.

The magistrate reserved his decision till morrow.

INFANTICIDE NEAR POONA.

Gungoo Kome Ganoo was yesterday placed before Mr. Lucas and a jury on a charge of murdering her child by strangling it at the village of Columb Jenur taluka immediately after its birth on the 24th ultimo. The accused made a confession before the committing magistrate and admitted the same before the judge. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty but recommended the woman, who was a widow, to mercy.

The judge sentenced her to transportation for life.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

YESTERDAY morning was a cool clear morning and the Bombay Foxhounds met at Sahar village. It calls for no great stretch of fancy to credit the Sahar coverts with another jack and fortune's favourite pack with another goodly run. Leaving the pipe to the left jack led the field over a rough and rocky stretch of country in the direction of Warole, and crossing the Andheri road they run down the valley and reach the backwater where the jack is viewed swimming across with hounds on his back, So hastily crossing as best they can the field clamber up the far bank and over the intervening country to the Vehar-Coorla road, after crossing which they scale the little rock, then hill, and descend into the valley beyond. Now they enter thick jungle where the pack divide, and when the Master and his staff emerge from the jungle it is to find that they are following only some three couple of hounds while the body of the pack has gone away to the right over the hill and away across the Sowai valley right to the Thana road, with a mere handful of the original field in attendance. However on reaching the Thana road hounds threw up and failed to recover the line, thus ending a fast and delightful gallop, which hearsay states lasted fully sixty minutes.

JACKAL.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

The annual regatta under the auspices of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, which commenced on the 23rd instant, concluded on Saturday afternoon, when a capital programme was provided. The Committee, of which Mr. E. C. Richards, is the Honarary Secretary, is to be congratulated upon the manner in which the arrangements were carried out and also for the excellence of the entries. Mr. T. Daniel rendered good service to the Sailing Committee as starter at the No. 1 Pilot schooner, which moored off the Apollo Bunder. By kind permission of Mr. R. G. Monteath, the launch Trombay was placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee, and a fair number of members and their guests cruised round the harbour and watched the progress of the races. The first race was the Challenge Cup Race for which three boats competed. The race started at 2-15 p. m, Forella was well away over the line, Melody and Sapphire closely following. On the line reach-out to Kennery Forella drew slightly ahead of Sapphire, distance between Sapphire and Melody. Times off the mark boat:—Forella 3 h 35 m. 0 s. Sapphire 3 h. 39 m. 10 s. Melody 3 h. 45 m. 10 s. It was a dead-heat to windward to the Pilot Schooner—Time rounding of which approximately as follows:—Forella 4 h. 54 m. 0 s. Sapphire 5 h. 9 m. 20 s. Melody 5 h. 20 m. 0 s. Forella gradually increased her lead and won the Challenge Cup. The course sailed was: From Committee Vessel round a mark boat with R. flag moored 4 miles north of Kennery Island leaving it to starboard round the Pilot Schooner on the outer station, leaving it to starboard and thence to finish at Committee vessel leaving the Sunk Rock Lighthouse on the port hand.

CHALLENGE CUP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M s		H M s	H M s
Forella.....	Scr	Mr C T Scovell	5 55 1	2 40 1
Sapphire..	11 9	Mr R H Hopkins....		
		Capt Muter R E..	6 13 3	3 7 54
Melody	15 47	Mr J B R Macbeth	6 33 1	4 2 14

The second race was a handicap race for "A" and "B" Class amalgamated. In this race eight boats participated time in hand. Nymph was first, to get away followed by others. On the reach to the Lightship Nymph was caught by the remaining boats. Before rounding the Mark Boat they passed in the following order:—Prixie was first; followed by Trixie, Isca, Erin, Janetta, Turquoise and Stella. On the run to South Karanja Buoy Stella overtook Trixie, Janetta, Erin and Prixie, and the Isca took the lead which was kept up till finish and won the first prize, which was Rs. 100. In the heat home Stella and Turquoise overtook Trixie, thus taking second and third prize respectively which were Rs. 75 and 50 rupees. The following course was taken. Course special.—From Committee vessel round the Lightship and round South Karanja Buoy leaving both marks to Port and finishing at the Committee, vessel. On making for the Lightship Sunk Rock must be passed to starboard.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowance on Course.	Entered by	Time of arrival.
	M S		H M S
Isca.....	19 0	Mr E Faulkner.....	5 19 20
Erin.....	31 30	Mr R H Ireland	5 33 34
Stella.....	Scr	Lt-Col H W Boyd IMS.....	5 20 43
Trixie.....	31 30	Mr R G Monteath	5 23 55
Nymph.....	66 0	Mr A E Boyd.....	6 15 0
Turquoise.....	5 30	Mr C A R Crommellin....	5 22 55
Pixie	31 30	Mr E R Smytham	5 25 30
Janetta	25 0	Tae Officers, RE.....	5 21 41

Third race was for the Tomtit Class and Handicap race, For the Tomtit Class seven boats started at 3-5 p. m. and all were well up to the line when the starting gun went. Tomtit and Midget were close to the leeward end of the line, the former leading by about half a length. Meg, Maud, Teal, Lapwing and Coralie, closed in a bunch to windward on the run to North Karanja. Tomtit and Meg drew ahead, but were closely followed by Midget, Teal, Maud, Lapwing and Coralie in the order named. On the close haul to Sunk Rock the boats opened out a bit and rounded that Mark in the same order. It was now run with booms to port and no change took place, on the beat home. The Tomtit increased her lead and crossed the line 2-35 ahead of Meg thus winning the first Prize. Coralie well sailed by Mr. Douglas B. Binning won the first handicap prize and the second handicap prize was awarded to Midget. The following course was run. From Committee Vessel round north Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard round Sunk Rock leaving it to port, round south Karanja leaving it to Port, and back to the Committee Vessel.

TOMTIT CLASS AND HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time Allow. on Course.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M S		H M s	H M s
Tomtit.....	Scr	Dr F M Gibson...	5 29 48	3 21 48
Meg.....	Scr	Mr C H Byrne....	5 29 25	2 24 25
Teal.....	7 37	Capt FH Elderton, DSO, R I M ...	5 44 8	2 31 11
Maud	7 57	Mr J E Needham	5 55 36	2 41 33
Lapwing..	5 13	Mr E C Richards..	5 43 17	2 32 56
Coralie....	10 26	Mr D B Binning ...	5 39 53	2 23 57
Midget.....	41 56	Officers, R A.....	5 31 31	2 26 3

Fourth race was ship's boat race. This race started at 3-20 p. m. for which only five boats entered and sailed over the following course:—From Committee Vessel round north Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, round Tucker's Beacon leaving it to Port, thence round north Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and finishing at Committee Vessel.

SHIPS BOAT RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances on Course.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected Time.
	H S		H M s	H M s
Bengal's Dinghy	10	Capt G Phillips...	6 14 5	2 41 5
Bengal's Cutter...	Scr	Capt Phillips.....	5 49 44	2 29 41
Banca's Cutter ...	Scr	Capt Ferguson...	5 54 45	2 34 45
Banca's Gig	Scr	Capt Ferguson..	6 6 20	2 45 21
Tientsin's Cutter	Scr	Capt Keswick ...	6 27 6	3 7 0

Bengal's cutter secured the first prize, Banca's cutter taking second prize.

The fifth race was a handicap race for Lateen yachts belonging to Government and private owners who are not members of the R. B. Yacht Club. This race sailed at 3-15 p.m. and only three boats competed. The following special course was taken: From Committee Vessel round the Lightship and Sunk Rock both marks to port and finishing at the Committee Vessel. The Sea Queen won the first prize which was Rs. 50.

HANDICAP RACE—For Lateen Yachts.

Names of Boats.	Time Allas.	Entered by	Time of arrival.	Corrected Time.
	M		H M s	H M s
Dudley.....	15	Mr A R Boyl	6 37 30	3 7 50
Falcon	5	Mr B B Lam.....	6 3 20	3 43 21
Sea Queen	Scr	Mr N Dwarkadas	5 45 14	3 31 14

H. H. THE NIZAM.

H. H. the Nizam paid a visit on Friday evening last to the studio of Messrs Raja Deen Dayal and Sons Hornby Road. Special arrangements were made for the visit of his Highness, who arrived at the studio at five o'clock, and was extremely pleased with all he saw. He was photographed and remained in the studio until half past six o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Mayo Lieutenant-Commander C. Gardner, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Aden, which port she left on the 18th February with the following troops on board: one warrant officer and 2 details (Europeans) 4 clerks, 4 native officers, 75 details 18 public followers, 110 women, and 113 children.

LORD KITCHENER, paid a hurried visit to Allahabad on his way from Lucknow to Calcutta on Friday afternoon and inspected the Grass Farm. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Tait, R. A. M. C., and Major Maxwell, V. C., A. D. C. The visit lasted for a little over three hours, his Lordship leaving for Calcutta about 6-30. The local authorities had hardly heard of his intention before he had arrived, and, despite his lameness, his Excellency insisted, with characteristic thoroughness, in going over the whole farm, taking the greatest interest in all the details and being apparently very favourably impressed by what he saw.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

FEELING in London over the victories of Japan at Port Arthur and Chemulpo is probably the same as that which exists among English people all over the world and an unalloyed satisfaction prevails that Japan should have commenced a hard and bitter struggle by such brilliant success. At two blows the Russian navy in the Far East has been deprived of all offensive power. There are lame vessels beached or repairing at Port Arthur, an ice-encumbered squadron at Vladivostock, a single gunboat at Shanghai But on the high seas the Japanese navy is supreme. No Russian ship dare venture out of safety; and, still more significant of Russian helplessness, all coal orders to the East have been countermanded. To send out coal at present would merely place gratuitous supplies at the disposal of the Japanese, whose influence now extends along the whole China coast-line and archipelagos. The report to-day that the Baltic squadron is proceeding for the centre of disturbance is a curious one, and would almost seem to be a counsel of naval desperation entered upon at the last moment. For if it had been planned beforehand it is hard to see why the orders for Welsh coal should have been withdrawn, since it would be possible to send them out under the men of the Baltic fleet. The additional supply thus available "en voyage" would help the Russians to evade any legal difficulties in coaling at the ports of neutral powers. English feeling then is one of quiet satisfaction, but it is affected in two directions by other considerations. Rear-Admiral Ingles, formerly Chief Adviser to the Navy of Japan, writes to the "Daily Telegraph" that he finds among English naval officers a curious reticence while discussing the situation. This reticence he ascribes to an under-current of haunting doubt. The Japanese found the Russian navy slow, asleep, and helpless. Would the English navy be found in similar unpreparedness at an outbreak of war? The reflection serves to sober the joy of naval officers who have had opportunity to witness the dash, energy, and zeal of the Japanese seaman. Among the man-in-the-street—London is the home of the man-in-the-street—another consideration obtrudes itself. The constant placards of the evening papers recall memories that he would willingly let sleep of the opening of the South African War. On the one hand the comparison makes him wonder if Japan will not ultimately be defeated by the sheer weight of Russian population and resources. On the other hand he cannot help a feeling of sympathy for the Russians: he knows only too keenly the dreary anxiety of those first early days of defeat. This unwilling and purely involuntary sympathy prevents much feeling of exultation against the Russians. "We want the Japs to win, but we are sorry for the Russians." This perhaps sums up our feeling on the subject. But is the present situation on all-fours with that at the outbreak of the South African War? Such a view can hardly be upheld upon investigation. Japan is an island kingdom with command of the sea. Russia can only affect Japan through striking at Korea, and even there no blow inflicted could prove vital. In the South Africa campaign it was we who had command of the sea and the two Republics could do nothing more than defend themselves desperately against as many men as we cared to send against them. The centre of organised resistance was within our reach; but Russia can never inflict a mortal blow upon Japan now that her fleet is crippled. And Japan has a further advantage. It has on its side against the Russians the active aid of Manchurian tribes and the assistance of China, which at present is only of a passive nature. As fighters under their own leaders the Manchurians may be beneath contempt. But it will make a great difference to Russia whether she is transporting troops and stores across a friendly or a hostile country. Under Japanese generalship the Manchurians could make themselves very effective against their foes. Still, these further developments need hardly yet be discussed until the issue of the fight between the forces now in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur and the Korean boundary has been determined. The first round of the war has gone to Japan. But that was on the sea. The second round will be fought on land, and until that is settled speculation may easily wander astray.

FISCALITIS.

Explain it how we may there is a marked slump in Tariff Reform. Liberals attribute the set-back to the result of the late by-elections, and no doubt the Free Trade victories at the polls count for a great deal in the present state of public feeling. What, however, in my opinion has most contributed to the depression that prevails among Mr. Chamberlain's supporters is the attitude of the Duke of Devonshire. Since he finally broke away from Mr. Balfour any number of men, especially city magnates, have come down from the fence and ranged themselves on the side of free imports. If Mr. Chamberlain is in the long run defeated, as it now looks as if he will be, it will be due in no small degree to the Duke of Devonshire, who certainly ought to be Prime Minister if the general election takes place on the fiscal issue and ends in a triumph for the Free Traders. The visit of his Grace of Devonshire to the Guildhall suffered, as everything else is suffering, from the absorbing interest felt by everyone in the outbreak of war, but in any case his appearance in the city was bound to be less showy than Mr. Chamberlain's performance at the same place. The Free Traders are evidently inferior in stage management to their opponents, but what the meeting of last Monday lacked in theatrical business was made up for by the Duke's "platform," which even the "Times" admits was impressive. The debate on Mr. Morley's amendment began on Monday and was to have ended last night, but it is being carried on for a whole week. There have been some interesting speeches, especially on the Liberal side, and although Mr. Morley is soundly rated by his opponents for not deferring his attack until Mr. Balfour is well enough to resume his duties in the House many of them are secretly glad that the fight was not postponed. Mr. Balfour's absence may have prevented the crisis, which it is the desire of the Ministry to stave off as long as possible. It looked after Mr. Gerald Balfour's remarkable speech that all but a comparatively small number of Free Trade Unionists would have no difficulty in voting against the amendment, but Mr. Alfred Lyttelton's later deliverance has changed the whole aspect of things and the confusion in the Government ranks is as great as ever. The Ministry it is thought might ride off on the success of its military scheme. But is that scheme such a great success? The personnel of the new Army Council excites absolutely no enthusiasm and is indeed in many quarters regarded as something of an anti-climax. But whatever the report of the Committee of three may have done to help to rehabilitate a discredited administration is counterbalanced by the growing unpopularity of the proposed introduction of Chinese labour into South Africa. We went to war with the Transvaal partly to retain South Africa as a field of industry for our own surplus population, and having come out of the struggle victorious Britons are told that yellow not white men are required. No wonder the Opposition are making all the capital they can out of this sorry result of all our outlay in blood and treasure.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH AFGHANISTAN.

This was the subject of an interesting paper read by Colonel Sir T. H. Holdich before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts yesterday. It was sufficiently startling by reason of its main thesis—that England and Russia would both be benefited by the construction of a line through Afghanistan to link up their railway systems in Asia. Such a proposal—however weightily supported—would have met with scanty consideration only a few years ago. To-day, however, the fear of Russia has largely subsided. The war with Japan bids fair to lessen that alarm still more materially. But even without its help English people were beginning to believe that Russia had by no means so easy a task in the invasion of India as was believed to be the case during the Panjdeh or other incidents. Only a few years ago the man who proposed a railway through

Afghanistan would have met with shrift as short as the unfortunates who have suggested a tunnel between Dover and Calais. It is significant that, even while Russia is commencing war with our ally in the East, Sir Thomas should have outlined a bold Afghan railway scheme, but, as he admitted, his paper was written before the fighting actually began.

Sir Thomas commenced by pointing out that behind all the kingdoms on the Indian frontier lies the territories of Russia, and that were it not for this fact we might be content to let our commercial relations with them drift as they would. But Russia had already adopted our methods of expansion into other territories by commercial methods. Consequently our commercial activity cannot slacken. "It is not," said he, "a case of trade following the flag with Russia, nor has it been altogether so with us. Far more frequently trade has preceded the flag, which, however, is never slow to follow in the tracks of trade." So far as the North-West frontier of India was concerned we had made Afghanistan a very solid buffer between ourselves and our northern neighbour, and it was in every way desirable that it it should remain so. Nevertheless, he declared a plain and careful statement of our determination to extend and improve our commercial relations would tend to strengthen our political relations even with Afghanistan. Neither England nor Russia would desire an Afghan war, but at the same time that nation should not be allowed to bar forever all schemes of civilised progress. Sir Thomas then passed in review the main sources of Indo-Afghan trade and the potentialities of expansion. Trade through Afghanistan between India and the countries north of the Oxus was almost impossible to carry on owing to the heavy transit duties levied by the Amir. After describing the nature of the commodities dealt with he estimated the export trade trade to India as £400,000, while the imports were £500,000. This, of course, showed a great falling-off since 1891-2, but the lowest figures were reached in 1897, since which a distinct improvement had taken place; though even now the values did not compare well with those of ten years ago. These figures neglected the Powindah traffic of Ghilzai merchants during winter on the Indian plains. But this was not considerable and was probably just sufficient to raise the trade to half a million sterling in each direction. This was about one-sixth of the nominal value of our trade with Persia; but Persia possessed a population double that of Afghanistan: an area three times as great; and sources of wealth—carpet-making, pearl-fishing, and turquoise-mining—which Afghanistan could not hope to rival. Even if its present value were to be doubled or quadrupled by the removal of the heavy duties placed upon it by the Amir, Sir Thomas Holdich did not believe that trade with Afghanistan could ever rise to magnificent proportions. To prove the point be analysed exhaustively the geographical situation of the chief Afghan resources and pointed out that certain areas could never be tapped by Indian commerce. Whatever might be the capacity of the irrigated plains of Maimana or Balkh for the increased production of cereals, or the smiling valleys of Badakshan for fruit growing and silk cultivation, the promise of them is not for India. The railway was in easy reach and the products of these districts went equally with the trade of Bokhara to the nearest railway station, and would continue to do so. Any improvement in our commercial relations must be looked for in that part of Afghanistan which lay nearest to our railway opportunities. It was no use to think of Afghan Turkestan any longer. By cutting off Afghanistan Turkestan and Badakshan as beyond our sphere of trade influence, we limited ourselves to three great river basins—that of the Kabul, the Helmund, and the Hari-Rud (or Herat) river. The Kabul river basin includes the most beautiful of the valleys of Afghanistan and Sir Thomas Holdich's descriptions of its agricultural possibilities were inset with word-cameos of its idyllic scenery. "Afghanistan then indeed looks like a veritable land of promise. But is it a promise of commercial wealth? To a certain extent, yes—but that extent has definite limitations." All the agricultural wealth of Central and Southern Afghanistan was confined to the comparatively narrow valleys which, with a south-westerly trend towards the Helmund lagoons, intersected the mountains. In summing up, the agricultural and commercial wealth of Southern Afghanistan he said it was considerable and it was concentrated on the road connecting Herat with Kandahar. Taking all things into consideration Sir Thomas concluded that the productiveness of Afghanistan as a whole was not much in excess of its local needs. Little but fruit was left as a surplus available for the benefit of the outside world. Nor was there in the opinion of expert geologists much to be hoped for in mining developments. But, turning from agriculture and minerals, manufactures were highly important and horse-breeding could be very largely developed for the Indian market. Sheep pasturage for the production of wool would be possible on mountains too sterile for agriculture especially along the Persian frontier. Nevertheless it had to be admitted that from the local point of view alone there was not chance of enough trade to justify any large outlay in the improvement of communications by railway construction. Railways should not be extended either to Kabul or southward from the Sind-Peshin line merely for the benefit of local trade. Also, any strategic necessity for such railroads was a long way off at present.

But what is impossible when only local trade is considered becomes possible if an international mail and passengers traffic can also be handled. Therefore Sir Thomas declared that he advocated a comparatively short and easy connection between the Russian and Indian railway system passing through that part of Afghanistan which held out the best hope of local commercial development. As a land route to India he pointed out its advantages. The journey would occupy ten days from London and could be done under pressure in a week at an average of 25 miles an hour—a notable reduction on the 17 to 20 days' steamer time from London to Bombay. As regards expense the cost would be one-half the rates at present charged by the P. and O. Company. England would gain by an increased traffic to India; Russia would gain by the profits of the traffic. The Herat-to-Kandahar route, Sir Thomas considers, would be the inevitable link in the great chain of communication between East and West. As for the risk of Russian invasions, he deemed their existence. Russia would be foolish in these latter days if she was prepared for such a terribly hazardous venture as a movement on India. Sir Thomas concluded by declaring that the only force that prevented the construction of the railway was the attitude of the Amir. Both of the Great Powers with whom at present he feels equal to playing should unite to induce him to consent to the building of the line. Sir J. West-Ridgeway presided and the speakers in the discussion included Colonel E. C. Yate, Political Agent in Baluchistan, who is paying a flying-visit to England. The large audience included a number of well-known people including Lady Cavagnari, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Edward Durand, Colonel the Hon. G. Napier Mr. George Macartney (from Kashmir), and Mr. A. R. Colquhoun.

DR. EVANS AND INDIAN GOLD MINING.

Quite a little flutter has occurred in the Indian gold-mining circles of London. The trouble arose from the remarks of Dr. Evans, who has recently read a paper before the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy upon the geological formation of the Kolar Goldfields. He caused no little alarm by declaring that the Champion Lode would not hold below a depth of three thousand feet. If this statement were to turn out well-founded the effect would be serious, Mysore is down 2,800 feet and all the older mines are getting very near Dr. Evans' limit. Efforts were made, however, to allay any excitement which this startling estimate might cause, and they succeeded so well that the shares of the principal mines—Mysore, Nandydroog, and Ooreganm—scarcely moved, while Champion Reef only broke to the extent of 1-2. In incidents of this nature the last-mentioned mine would naturally suffer more than the others owing to its name. Indeed several lady shareholders are said to have sold. But in reality all would be affected practically to the same extent by any disappearance of the Champion Lode at depth. The actual fall in this case is ascribed by the "Daily Telegraph" to a different cause. It asserts that the death of a Cornish holder had thrown 3,500 shares upon the market. Considering the fear of war and the general sluggishness of buyers the consequent fall is held to be very moderate. Those who have intimate knowledge of the mines do not attach great weight to Dr. Evan's opinion: they consider that gold may be looked for at much greater depths than he indicates, and they point out that the deeper mines have found the ore much richer at the lower levels than the higher. Quite recently on the advice of their engineers the Champion Reef have raised additional capital to sink a shaft to the depth of 4,000 feet—a depth one-third greater than that at which gold is assumed to disappear. This activity is held to be a good sign. For clearly the company would not embark upon such expenditure if it did not look for a good return. That their shareholders are satisfied with their opinion was shown last Tuesday, when it was agreed that the £1-shares should be divided.

The alarm apparently has subsided. Dismissing the incident in a friendly article the "Capitalist" utters a word of warning that is worth consideration. "We know for certain", it writes, "that the upper levels must be getting showly worked out, and in this connection we think that larger amounts should be annually set aside from profits to meet some portion of the capital expenditure. The capitals of these Indian mining companies have expanded of late years at a more rapid pace than we care to see, but now, that doubt has been expressed as to the stability of these fields, the directors will be wise to keep a tighter hand over the capital expenditure."

THE BALTIMORE DISASTER: A WARNING TO LONDONERS.

If it were not for the outbreak of war the destruction of Baltimore would be the great subject of controversy in London this week. For Londoners have a vague and uneasy fear that their own fire-brigade system is not large enough for the needs of the metropolis. Some months ago a city warehouse was destroyed with the regrettable loss of many lives. A storm of criticism arose immediately as to the sufficiency of the outfit with which the firemen were supplied. Some of the critics were well informed, others were distinctly uninformed, but an impression was left that there was room for much improvement in the weapons with which the men were supplied. Again, the Chicago theatre-burning led to an investigation of London amusement houses, which was followed by the discovery that although most of them were safe yet the risks in Drury Lane were very considerable. Now the Baltimore flare leads solid, unimaginative merchants to speculate upon the chances of a disaster in the City itself which might do an amount of damage almost incalculably great. One of them makes a significant comparison between the fire-extinguishing apparatus of the County of London, with a population of five and three-quarter million, and Baltimore, with seven hundred thousand people. He sums up that Baltimore with one-eighth of the population of London has about half its equipment; in other words, it is by four times better provided. The insurance companies, many of whom have been badly hit by Baltimore, must evidently begin to revise their scale of charges.

OXFORD AND CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

With considerable, though diminishing, truth Oxford may boast that she is the home of lost causes. Early this week, however, she abandoned one cause which has not only long ago been lost in the outside world, but is already half-forgotten. For many years she has been the only university which continued to make a knowledge of Greek compulsory to all candidates seeking admission to her colleges. Last Tuesday the Vice-Chancellor presided over a well-attended meeting which passed by narrow majorities four resolutions dealing with compulsory Greek. It was agreed by the members of the Congregation that students reading for honours in science or mathematics may take an optional alternative for Greek in "Responsion" and in the Holy Scriptures examination, and the Responsions alternative shall include a scientific or mathematical subject and also French or German translation and composition. It is not the first time that these or similar resolutions have been before the members of Congregation, but this is the first time that the agitation has been crowned with success. Each year as the resolutions came forward they were defeated by diminishing majorities, and the alteration was seen to be inevitable. Elaborate schemes inviting the Fellows to start a brawing school in imitation of Birmingham University has proved useless to stem the reform. Letters were read by Mr. Godley, of Magdalen, from Lord Kelvin, and Lord Lister favouring the retention of Greek in the curriculum of all candidates. But despite these weighty names the voting went against them. Few people can quarrel with the result. Even those who hold strongly that Greek is a valuable training to the mind will reflect that Greek has not been abolished or largely curtailed. It has only been rendered optional to those whose studies will be exclusively conducted in higher science and mathematics. There were some, on the other hand, who hope that Oxford will abandon still further the lost cause of classical education. These will hail the move as a first step towards a fundamental reorganisation. But it will be a long time before Oxford allows her ideals to follow the courses of the newer universities. Her policy to-day is ruled by a generation of sons whose minds were already set and inelastic when the stern demands of modern life began to render a wholly classical education ineffective.

A TRAGIC ADVENTURE.

In "Captains Courageous," one of the most vivid of his novels, Rudyard Kipling has painted fisher-life on the Newfoundland Banks with that wealth of technical detail and expert knowledge which is a constant source of amazement to all his readers. But it may be questioned whether the picture he has drawn is not somewhat idealised, or at least there is not a stratum of cod-fishers which he does not touch. An example of the brutality which prevails in this lower class has been told at St. Malo by the crew of a homeward-bound schooner. It would seem that a man of independent means named Yosmin shipped before the mast in order to study the life of the men and to expose the cruel conduct which was reported to occur. By some means or other—an incautious word of protest may be—he aroused the skipper's suspicions and thence-forward his life was made a misery to him. So bad was the treatment he received that he did not long for service, and when the vessel returned to port the death was stated to be due to dysentery. Certain of the crew however refused to be silenced by the bloodthirsty threats and even more bloodthirsty conduct of the skipper. They exposed the whole story and criminal investigations are now proceeding. Nothing can bring Yosmin to life again, but there is a good chance that public opinion will compel a reformation in the fishing fleets. Nowadays the most popular method of learning how the other half lives is to visit them disguised as one of themselves. But it is seldom such adventures have so tragic a conclusion as this of recent explorers. Mr. Josiah Flynt has returned unharmed after wandering with tramps and wastrels of two continents. Mr. Jack London, who is now a war correspondent in the Far East, found much suffering in the East End but he was never in danger of his life.

MARRIAGE OF SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN'S DAUGHTER.

The marriage yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, of Sir William Wedderburn's elder daughter, Dorothy Hope Wedderburn, with Mr. Hugh Luttrell, second son of Mr. George Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, Somerset, was a brilliant and evidently most popular function. An extraordinary number of persons attended, including representatives of all parties in politics; and both at the church and afterwards at the reception in Hyde Park Hotel nothing could exceed the cordiality of the invited guests towards Sir William Wedderburn and his family. The church of the Holy Trinity is in itself an unusually beautiful "setting" for such a ceremony, at once religious and festive. It is one of the most original and scholarly of the modern churches of London, having been designed by the late Mr. Stedding in what must, for want of a better phrase, be described as the Venetian Gothic style; while the east window was the work of the late Mr. William Norris. To step into so artistically conceived and designed and built and decorated a church is to enter at once from the toil and moil of the crushing and roaring streets of London into perfect peace. The Church was filled by two o'clock and punctually at half-past two the procession of the bride entered—Miss Wedderburn, on the arm of her father, with her train borne up by the dear little pages, Master Allan Adair and Mr. Hal Hoskyns, and followed by six bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Griselda Wedderburn, Miss Elsie Scrymgeour Wedderburn, Miss Reggie Wedderburn, Miss Voilet Hope, Miss Nina Luttrell, and Miss Brenda Bulnois. The Bride, pages and bridesmaids were all in some cream-coloured satin-like stuff; the bride with a white nosegay, the bridesmaids with pink, and the pages turquoise greeny blue, or bluey-green cavalier cloaks, hanging from one shoulder. Sir William Wedderburn's ancestors were staunch adherents of the Stuarts, and one of them, the 5th Baronet, who fought the Hanoverian rats at Culloden, the Panipat of Scotland, was executed almost within eye-sight of Holy Trinity Church just 158 years ago. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Luttrels, who are now great Wessex people, established not only at Dunster Castle, but at Edington and Badgworth Court, Somerset, in the times of the Stuart troubles rather wavered in their allegiance between James VII (1st of England) and William III. The wedding service was fully choral, and the music was finely rendered, but unfortunately the two hymns selected were neither of any poetic merit nor reputation, being No. 379, "Now thank we all our God", and No. 578, "O Perfect Love.", two of the paltriest of even the commonplace collection from which they were taken, and to which the Church of England adheres with such wonderful unanimity. After this one wonders not at the sustained popularity of Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy". It is impossible to give the names of all those present at the Church and after at the reception. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was very prominent; his geniality—for his political enemies concede his geniality—giving life to every group into which he moved. Among conspicuous Bombay people were Sir M.M. Bhownaggree, M. P. who is always on the best of terms with the "Leader of the Opposition," Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C. S. I; a fellow-student at Edinburgh with Sir William Wedderburn, and his elder brother the late Sir David and at Cambridge, with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, Sir George Birdwood, Mr. William Digby, C. I. E., and Miss Digby, and Mr. Martin Wood. The presents were very numerous and valuable; and I will only name the Cutch silver tea and coffee service presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeabhoy, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. P. M. Mehta, and other friends in Bombay; the bowl of Bhavnagar-worked silver presented by Sir M. M. Bhownaggree; and the volumes of Scott's "Border Minstrelsy," presented by Mr. Herbert Birdwood, and of Mr. Alfred Austin's prose works "In Veronica's Garden, etc., all being beautifully bound presented by Sir George Birdwood.

THE NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.

The Northbrook Society has now been comfortably established at 185, Piccadilly, in most commodious rooms, previously occupied by Mr. Grundy who had furnished them with exquisite taste. The situation is most central and lively, and will be a point of great advantage on occasions of state processions as at the late Queen's Jubilee and the visits of foreign potentates to this country. It is to be hoped therefore that the Society will be properly supported by Indians in town. Just now it is almost entirely kept going as a Club "in being" by retired Anglo-Indians who have been persuaded to join it to set a good example to others. If the new start given the Society does not succeed in giving it vitality it will be finally dissolved in 1906 and the Bhavnagar fund returned to the public-spirited young Maharajah of that "Model State".

OLLA PODRIDA.

I announced two or three weeks ago on good authority that the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. A. Cumine, had resolved to send in his papers, but as he has, I hear, been granted six months' leave he has probably reconsidered his decision.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 12TH FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, Commander A. G. Cadet, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 12th February. During the voyage she experienced moderate N.-E. wind and fine weather to 65 degree E., then very heavy rain, afterwards encountered a very heavy north-east swell which continued to within 100 miles of the port, then light north-east wind and fine weather to arrival. One death occurred from meaningitis, the man was transferred from s.s Mongolia. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Azar, Mr
Brasad, Mr G
Crase, Mr E M
Clements, Mrs
Collett, Mr F G
Collard, Mrs
Collard Mr G
Ellis, Mr W
Hewett, R N Capt G H
Hewett, Mrs
Hodgson, F F
Hom's, Lt D
Jones, Mr R
Milberg, Mr and Mrs
Walker, Mr G L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bellogren, Rev
Bonnanjee, Mr T
Browne, Mr F M
Cheetham, Mr John
Comins, Major H
Coke, Capt H
Cousen, Mr A
Fanshawe, Sr A
Farrington Bart, Sir H
Green, Mr A
Jackson, Mr J
Jeukes, Mr W W
Kealy, Mr E H
Knightall, Mr G W
Mardall, Major
Milner, Capt A E
Plowden, Mr C W
Paterson, Mr N
Rickman, Mr A W
Sambourne, Capt
Sherwood, Capt
Taylor, Mr and Mrs and child
Thomas, Mr C F
Wilson, Mr D
Wallace, Mr G D

FROM BRINDISI.

Ker, Mr and Mrs A J
Manoni, Mr E
Patch, Mr Jas

FROM NATAL.

Honor Sejt Mrs and child.

FROM PORT SAID.

Elliott, Dr
Muir Mackenzie, Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Omiger, Mr J
Ouiger, Mr and Mrs J C
Standbridge, Col
Steward, Major A M

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Plassy, Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R. arrived in harbour on Saturday from Southampton which port she left on the 5th February and called at Port Said and Suez. She brought drafts of various regiments consisting of 70 officers, 9 ladies, 17 children, 6 warrant officers, 11 women, 21 children, 1,089 non-commissioned officers, and men, 63 women and 71 children. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major R J C Livingstone, 2nd Hussars
Lieut Col and Mrs D O'Sullivan, R A M C
Lieut Col J L Hall, R A M C
Major R Leigh, R A M C
Major F R Newland, R A M C
Major J C Morgan, R A M C
Major C H Hall, D S O, R A M C
Major A P Blankintosh, R A M C
Major and Mrs L G F Gordon, R F A
Capt and Bt Major and Mrs M M Thomas, R F A
Major A G Jeffreys, 1st Wilts Regt
Major W B R Sanlys R F A
Capt B H M Fox, 1st R I Rifles
Capt E B C Boddane, 5th Gurkhas
Capt and Mrs H B Hill, R F A
Capt M M Maclean, I O D
Vety Capt J T Coley, A V D
Lieut and Mrs L J Walwyn, D S O, R Welsh Fus
Lieut J W Skipwith, R E
Lieut H L Alexander, 1st Dorsets
Lieut E M Harris, Middlesex Regt
Lieut and Mrs C M Mackenzie, Seaforth Highrs
Lieut H B Fox, R H A
Lieut H F F Murray, R Munster Fus
Lieut S H P Smith, 1st Leicester
Lieut W B Taylor, R A M C
Lieut W F Tyndale, R A M C
Lieut B H V Dunbar, R A M C
Lieut D G Carmichael, R A M C
Lieut J C G Carmichael, R A M C
Lieut D Ahern, R A M C
Lieut J G Bell, R A M C
Lieut H B Kelly, R A M C
Lieut A H Bridges, R A M C
Vety Lt R C Mathews, A V D
Vety Lt H T Ryan, A V D
Lieut F de A Murphy, R F A
2nd Lieut R G B Cooke, 1st Bedford Regt
2nd Lieut A C Hewitt, 2nd R Fusiliers
2nd Lieut B S J McMurray, 2nd Leicester
2nd Lieut H B J Hartley, A and S Highrs
2nd Lieut A W Dobbin, R G A
2nd Lieut W A Hagger, 1st Wilts Regt
2nd Lieut K C W Savory, 1st Lincoln
2nd Lieut R L Galloway, R F A
2nd Lieut S F Fremantle, S W Borderers
2nd Lieut A Masters, Lincoln Regt
2nd Lieut G C Stubbs, 2nd Suffolk Regt
2nd Lieut Peel, 2nd Yorks
2nd Lieut H D Saward, R Scots
2nd Lieut H R Crailheim, 1st S Rifls
2nd Lieut A H Brooke, 4th D Guards
2nd Lieut C W Bushell, R E
2nd Lieut A F Macaulay, R E
2nd Lieut G E Sapwith, R E
2nd Lieut J D Campbell, R E
2nd Lieut K W Pye, R E
2nd Lieut J A Graeme, R E
2nd Lieut H T Marshead, R E
2nd Lieut G W Anderson, Unattached List
2nd Lieut C de L Christopher, Unattached List
2nd Lieut L de L Christopher, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R F Clothier, Unattached List
Hon Lt and Mrs A S Hodgkins 7 children, Insp of a Schools
Hon Lt and Qr Mr and Mrs A Benbow 3 children, R F A
Hon Lt and Mrs A St George and 4 children, R F A
Revd W L Pritchett Shaw, C of E Chaplain
Revd E Blackborow, R C Chaplain
Lieut E A Daunt Norfolk Regt
Qr Mr and Hony Lieut W Grant 9th Lancers

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay was held on Saturday in the Council Hall, Secretariat, his Excellency the Governor presiding. There were present:—The Hon. Sir James Monteath, K. C. S. I., M. A., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C. S. I., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, M. Inst. C. E.; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Venilal, C. I. E.; the Hon. Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, B. A., LL. B.; the Hon. Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B. A., LL. B.; the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khary, B.A., LL. B., the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, B.A. Advocate-General., the Hon. Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S.; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahndas Parekh, B. A., LL.B.; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, J.P.; the Hon. Meherban Raghunath Rao alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior.); the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A. LL.B; the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola.; The Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C.I.E., F. K. C., M. Inst. C.E.; the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta C.I.E., M.A; and the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901, said it was a very short Bill, which had been introduced with the object of enabling Municipal Councils to fix weights and measures used in Municipal Districts. It was a purely technical measure and it was not very certain that much advantage would be taken of it. While the Bill was under consideration another question arose, and that was about the right of the people to use shop-boards, those projections from the front of the shops into the streets. It was the practice of the Surat Municipality to levy something like Rs. 2 000 a year for allowing the privilege of putting up shop-boards. They had no desire to stop the practice, but it was considered desirable to refer the matter under the rules to the Government of India. The answer of the latter Government had been received, which would necessitate the insertion of certain clauses in the Bill. He would move the introduction of these clauses, but on the understanding that if any honourable member took the smallest possible objection, he (the speaker) would allow the whole Bill to stand over till the Council next met at Poona. With these remarks he moved that the Bill be read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then moved the insertion of clauses referred to by him.

The Hon. Mr. Khandalawala moved an amendment that further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the Council met at Poona.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton then moved that a Select Committee consisting of the following members be appointed to consider and report on the new clauses to be inserted in the Bill with a request to submit its report to the 1st August: The mover, the Hon. Mr. Khandalawalla, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Chichgar, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon. Mr. Younghusband.

GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton moved that the Bill for further shortening the language used in Bombay Acts and for other purposes be read a second time. He said the Bill had been very carefully prepared by the Remembrancer of the Legal Affairs and had been subjected to criticism in the Select Committee. The result of the criticism was that no amendment had been moved, and therefore, he ventured to hope that the Council would hold that the terms of the Bill were satisfactory. It was simply in the nature of a legal dictionary to ascertain the exact meaning of any particular word. He (the speaker) thought himself that it was desirable that such General Clauses Act should be enacted for the whole of India, so that there might be only one Act to which to look to for the interpretation of the bills whether in the Viceroy's Council or this Council. But that course had not been followed. The other Councils had passed their own General Clauses Acts, and the Bombay Council had to follow their example.

The motion was carried.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE KHOTI BILL.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath moved the second reading of the Bill to Amend the Khoti Settlement Act. He said the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill was not published within the four months allowed at the time of the first reading; but that was a minor irregularity which, he was sure under the circumstances the Council would excuse. At the first reading he explained at some length the important objects of the measure, and the somewhat various vicissitudes through which it had passed largely owing to the complexity of the interests involved and the difficulty of dealing with them in a manner which gave no reasonable ground for dissatisfaction no. He thought that he need not traverse the same ground again and the report of the Select Committee rendered it unnecessary for him to deal in detail with the changes which had since been made. Honourable members would observe that there had been considerable alterations of the phraseology and he thought there could be no doubt that the revised Bill expressed their intentions more precisely and accurately than did the Bill at the first reading. For that result he had to thank his honourable colleagues in the Select Committee and the Remembrances of Legal Affairs and his assistant who had considered with minute care the bearing of every clause and had spared no pains to make the exact meaning of each clause as clear as it could be. It was a satisfaction to him as he had no doubt it would be to the Council at large that in regard to a measure which had elicited very copious and even acrimonious discussion the members of the Select Committee should be practically unanimous. He did not think his honourable friend Mr. Khare would set much store upon the point regarding which he had recorded a minute of dissent and he had to acknowledge the entirely reasonable spirit in which the members of the Select Committee approached every disputed point. To that was due the result which had been achieved. It was exceedingly satisfactory to have evidence that the persons concerned were to a large extent satisfied with the Bill. Some of the tenants in two petitions which had been laid on the table still complained of the harassments of the Khots, but the steps which they suggested was that which is provided in the Bill, although they of course would like that the profits of the Khots should be still further curtailed. On the other hand the Khots' Association were not unnaturally quite satisfied with the minumun profits which the measure itself gave them. He thought under these circumstances the provisions which they had adopted might fairly be regarded as the "via media" along which they might safely travel. The Khots' Association had sent in a representation regarding the Bill which had been carefully considered. He presumed that the Khots' Association might be taken as representative of the Khots. Some nine Khots separately had urged that there was no reason for the Bill at all, and that they could not see that they would be in any way benefited by it. All the suggestions made by the Khots' Association had been very carefully considered, as indeed had been all reasonable criticisms, and they had been able to meet some of the suggestions. A copy of the resolutions which had been sent to him some time previously by the President of the Committee assembled at Ratnagiri led him to believe that the Khots were entirely satisfied with the revised measure. The Secretary of the Association however, on Thursday sent him another resolution with a forwarding letter, and this reached him only on Friday and as there had not been time previously to deal with it he would read it to the Council, and the comments he has to make on it would complete all he desired to say with regard to the Bill at the present time. Sir James Monteath, then proceeded to deal in detail with the suggestions embodied in the resolution of the Khots' Association. He pointed out that on the occasion of the first reading he stated that he did not think that the measure as it then stood went much beyond the existing act in regard to the provisions made for the jurisdiction of them Civil Courts. He found that there had been some decisions in the High Court on the subject, some of them somewhat conflicting and the last authoritative decision was to the effect that under the law as it stood questions of tenure were subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Court. As a matter of principle he thought it was quite right that it should be so, but if there had been room for questions of the kind generally arising he thought it would not have been expedient that the poor cultivators should have been allowed to spend their substance in contesting these questions or that the courts should be swamped by them. As a matter of fact, however, these questions had been practically all settled and Government had made it clear that they could not be re-opened. On the occurrence of a revision settlement there would however be no difficulty nor any serious inexpadiency in allowing any such questions as might still arise to be referred to the Civil Courts. He thought it was appropriate that the questions to which this measure might give rise, should be finally settled by the revenue officers, as was the case in all other parts of India, and it would not be expedient to allow the courts to be swamped by a mass of litigation regarding these questions. Having dealt with a number of the representations submitted by the Khots' Association Sir James Monteath said the eighth suggestion was that clause 10 of the revised Bill should be omitted as being highly objectionable in principle and harmful in operation. In dealing with this suggestion he would anticipate the Hon. Mr. Khare's amendment and hoped to be able to convince him that the provision was entirely innocuous. Under section 41 of the existing Act uncultivated lands might be constituted reserved forests at once, but it was implied under section 42 that the provisions of the Forest Act shall not be applied until the land has been actually constituted reserval forest. With a scrupulous regard for the rights of the individuals which he was sure the hon. member would agree was entirely laudable, before any land was constituted reserval forests inquiries were made under Chapter 2 of the Forest Act and the procedure as prescribed in that act was strictly followed. It had, however, been questioned whether these inquiries were legally valid. He thought the Council would agree that if the procedure which had been followed had not the sanction of law it was desirable that it should be validated. The very intelligent Secretary of the Khots' Association, who had an interview with him (the speaker) on the previous day, seemed to be apprehensive that Government had some deep design to appropriate as forest lands regarding which proceedings had been taken and dropped. And he gathered from the letter which the Secretary had published in the newspapers that his special fear was that the appropriation of some worthless land as forest was an illegality which it was desired to cure. He (the speaker) need scarcely say that there was no such desire, and if there was it would not be effected by the provision in the Bill. Sir James Monteath then went on to refer to the fact that the Secretary of the Association in the letter with which he forwarded the resolutions stated that the Association still had some objections to the Bill and asked Government to allow the Bill to standover for another month. The Council was aware that the provisions which had been suggested for regulating the relation between the Khots and the tenants had been under discussion for many years. Every effort had been made to get those concerned acquainted with the proposals. The Khots long ago organised an Association, and that body had as he had previously said submitted a representation regarding the Bill, which had been fully considered. It had had ample time to prepare any further criticism, and surely it should have been prepared before the Select Committee completed its consideration of the Bill and not afterwards. There must be some limit to discussion, and if further opportunity for outside criticism was to be given after the Select Committee had completed its deliberations it seemed to him there would be no end to the discussion. He had shown, he thought, that the objections and criticisms of the Association were not entitled to much weight. He thought the Council would agree with him that there was no reasonable ground for a postponement, and he therefore now proposed that the Bill should be read a second time.

The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare objected to Clause 10 of the amended Bill in regard to forests, and to the provision to take away the jurisdiction of the civil courts in questions arising out of the measure. He admitted however that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee was a superior and better measure than the Act of 1880, and the previous draft of the present measure. The whole credit for this was due to the hon. mover for the sympathetic manner in which he had dealt with the matter. In reference to Clause 10, however he urged that the second reading should be postponed.

The Hon. Mr. C.H. Setalvad expressed satisfaction with the Bill as amended, as also did the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who deprecated any delay in passing the Bill.

Replying on the debate, Sir James Monteath said he was exceedingly gratified at what had been said with regard to the Bill as it had passed through the Select Committee, and it was a great satisfaction to find that there was now so much agreement with regard to a measure which had been under discussion for so long. The only point that remained was the question in regard to Clause 10. If any object was to be served, and the Council desired that there should be an adjournment to consider the question he would be the last to oppose it, if he saw that any advantage would be gained thereby. But he could not see that there would be any advantage.

The Hon. Mr. Khare withdrew his objection to Clause 10.

The Bill was then read a second time and afterwards read a third time and passed.

THE MOTOR CAR BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Fulton afterwards moved the second reading of the Bill to Regulate the use of Motor-cars in the Bombay Presidency. He said that when one saw the safety and skill with which motor cars were driven in Bombay the natural question that was asked was why it was necessary to legislate at all. But it had been found in all countries, France, Germany and England, that it was necessary to make some restrictions against the dangers which arose out of the use of motor cars although they did not see much of them in Bombay. When the Bill first came before the Council the objection was raised that it was a mere skeleton bill. That objection had been a good deal removed by the members of the Select Committee, and as the Bill now stood it was hardly open to the charge that it was insufficient as regards details. Some points had been reserved and rules were to be made to meet contingencies that might arise as circumstances rendered it necessary to make special provisions. The rules that were proposed to be made in the first instance, had been, as promised, laid on the table. They would not come into force on the passing of the Bill but only after publication in the Government "Gazette." The rules as they intended to propose them were appended to the Bill, and with regard to the Act itself he thought there were only three or four items to which he need draw special attention. In the first instance they had given up the words "Motorcar" and substituted "motor vehicle." They had found that there were a variety of forms in which motorcars were being introduced and the word "motorcar" might not cover them all. It had been decided after a good deal of deliberation that it was not desirable to prescribe any definite limit of speed. What they did prohibit in the Bill was reckless driving; and they reserved to Government the power to make rules limiting the speed at which motor cars could be driven, in particular places if it should be found necessary. It would perhaps be necessary to lay down a limit of speed on the ghauts on the way to Mahableshwar, and there were certain crowded streets of Bombay in which he thought it might be necessary to put notices regarding speed, but these rules would have to be worked out by degrees. There was another point which had led to a good deal of discussion in the newspapers and elsewhere, and that was the question of numbering to cars. The Bill proposed to make rules for the numbering of cars in the same way as was being done in England. The objection taken to this proposal was principally that owners of private cars did not like their cars to be disfigured with numbers. He thought that that was more a question of sentiment, and that people would find that the numbers were not so objectionable. At any rate what had been accepted in England could be accepted in this country. It had also been objected that many of the natives in this country could not read the numbers and that therefore they would, to a great extent, be useless. But he thought that a considerable number of people who could not read could make out numbers, and it would be some safeguard in the case of an accident and would allow the person who was injured some chance of discovering who was responsible for it. After a good deal of discussion they had come to the conclusion that it was better to retain the clause relating to the numbering of cars. The next point about which there had been a good deal of discussion and the only point about which there was any material difficulty was in regard to public motor cars—cars plying for hire or to be let for hire. They proposed to prohibit such cars from being let or from plying for hire in any particular road except with permits to be granted by Government or such officer as Government might allow to grant them. The object was two-fold—if in any large towns like Bombay it should be found that motor vehicles were being used like victorias it would be necessary to put them under control of the police, both to ensure the safety of the public, to see that the machinery was adequate and regulate repairs. The other object was that along certain roads, especially the road to Mahableshwar, it would be desirable that the cars undertaking to carry passengers for hire should be subject to inspection and should not be allowed to run unless they were complete and efficient. It would be most unfortunate to the passengers if the cars were to break down in the middle of the journey, although perhaps such a contingency would be difficult to avoid in some cases. There was also another question, the question as to whether monopolies should be given. They had discussed this matter a great deal and had decided that in the first instance they would not give a monopoly to any company. They would see after two or three years if public competition was sufficient to provide an efficient service of cars. If it were the question of a monopoly would not be revived. Supposing it were found that no public service were effected perhaps it might be necessary to consider the question as to whether they should not encourage some company to run a service by offering them exclusive rights for a limited number of years. What the number of years should be was a question that Government would have to consider. Five years had been suggested, but he did not think they should settle the matter now but should leave it open until a serious question was raised as regards a monopoly. Mr. Mehta proposed that when it was proposed to give a permit, coupled with the condition that it was to be and exclusive permit, they should not grant it until due notice had been given in the "Gazette" so as to enable any one else who objected to such a proceeding to come forward. It would not do at all if such a right when granted in a secret manner and without due publication of the fact, and he would be glad to introduce something to that effect into he Bill.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh urged that since it was not the desire of the Government to grant monopoly for the present, the best course would be to drop section 9 altogether and bring in a separate measure when it was found desirable to give such monopoly in reference to a particular road or place. He thought it was highly objectionable that Government should take upon themselves general authority in this direction at present, considering the fact that this was altogether a new industry and that they had no means of knowing under what condit

Medical Inspection stations are maintained at Kalyan, Gadag, Poona and Dhond, at an average monthly charge of Rs. 1,003, Rs. 1071, Rs. 1217, and Rs. 547, respectively.

AHMEDABAD DHOLERA RAILWAY SCHEME.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad Government detailed the history of the project for a railway from Ahmedabad to Dholera adding that Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. had decided to make the line from Ahmedabad to Dholka and to take up the question of extension at a later date. Government it was further stated had yet not come to a decision regarding the proposal for the extension of the Dholka Railway line to Dhanduka. The question is still under discussion.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Setalvad Government stated that the Police Lines are being erected at a distance of 11 1-2 feet from the railing of the Elphinstone College hostel compound and about 17 feet from the rear line of the cook-rooms. The nearest point of the residential portion of the hostel is about 40 feet from the plinth line of the Police Lines. The original proposal to keep an open space 30 feet wide adjoining the south-west side of the compound has since been modified.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—Are Government aware that the Collector of Salt Revenue has returned the tender re 'Harbour Ferry Service" which was forwarded by one Parsi gentleman for plying a steamer across the harbour twice a day at reduced fares, and informed the petitioner that he is unable to support the petition nor is it his business to forward it to Government? Will Government be pleased to say what objection they have to accept the tender when it is for good of the travelling public in general? Government replied: The answer is in the negative. During the currency of the existing contract it is not open to Government to permit competition by steamer except in default of fulfilment of the conditions of the contract. The contract with Messrs. Visram Ibrahim & Co. expires on the 14th June 1904.

WATER SUPPLY TO LANOWLI.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Dikshit who asked what progress had been made in the matter of the project for giving a better water-supply to Lanowli and when the work of carrying it out is expected to be undertaken Government stated they were awaiting the reports of District Officers on a scheme which had been prepared in the Public Works Department. The question is an important and complicated one and involves serious financial considerations.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

Replying to questions by the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D Thakersey regarding the construction of the Port Trust Railway on the high level Government submitted the following information obtained from the Chairman of the Port Trust:—(1). The Port Trustees are advised that the circumstances are such that it is a practical impossibility to deal with the goods traffic by a Railway on a high level. As at Liverpool, such a line would be of service for passenger traffic only—but that traffic will be amply provided for by the Electric Tramways along the Frere Road and its continuation (the Reay Road) northward which run parallel to the proposed line. (2). If not a matter of prices or cost but of practicability and as stated, it is impracticable to deal with the goods traffic by means of a high level line.

A MAGISTRATE INITIATES A PROSECUTION.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

MR. C. S. CAMPBELL, first class magistrate, Jalgaon in October last convicted Phulchand Beharilal of purposely selling opium under weight, section 4 of the Opium Act, and fined him Rs. 50, or in default to suffer two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for the accused; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtiker, Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution appeared to be that a mendicant named Manurshah complained to Mr. Campbell that the accused was selling opium at a higher rate than that prescribed and Mr. Campbell thereupon sent one Hanmanta to go and buy some opium at the shop. Mr. Campbell weighed the quantity brought by Hanmanta and found it less than it should be. The accused was then arrested, tried and convicted. It was urged on behalf of the accused that the magistrate having taken a very active part in initiating the prosecution, should not have tried the case himself. The arrest, trial and conviction followed one another in such quick succession that the accused had no opportunity of taking independent advice or assistance. The evidence relied upon by the magistrate was inadmissible and irrelevant. The lower court was in error in admitting and acting upon vague and general evidence as to "overprice," and the charge, framed by the magistrate was defective for want of necessary details.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the judgment of the Court after hearing the pleaders, said: The evidence shows that "the saheb (by which it appears is meant the magistrate who tried this case) sent Hanmanta to go to the accused's shop and buy opium. It is true that, as the magistrate says in his explanation sent to this Court, there was a general complaint to the magistrate of some other person at that time; but the evidence is that Hanmanta was sent to the shop by the saheb and that when Hanmanta returned to the saheb, the latter went to the shop had the opium weighed and then a prosecution was begun on the information of Hanmanta. This evidence is not contradicted by the Magistrate's explanation and shows that he took an active part in the initiation of steps which led to the detection of the offence and to this prosecution. Under these circumstances, we think and the magistrate ought not to have tried the case himself. We reverse the conviction and sentence and direct the retrial of the accused by another magistrate.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr R L H Clarke B Cov
Mr T P Ellis B Cov
Mr R T Clarke B Cov
Mr S W Cocks B
Mr G J Rallings Bo
Major D C Phillott I A
Major L C Dunsterville 10th Punjabis
Capt G A S Gordon 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers
Capt L A Forbes I A
Capt H J Barton R E
Capt T H Marshall 1st Brahmans
Lieut R A Yule 8th Rajputs
Lieut G E B Oldfield 74th Punjabis
Lieut H D McLaughlin Silchar Military Police
Lieut L F Jenkins 26th Light Cav
Lieut B H Howard 47th Sikhs
Lieut C G H Hore 33rd Central India Horse
Lieut F S Bowring 22nd Punjabis
Lieut H A Balderston 120th Rajputs

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H T Gwyther B 2 weeks furl
Mr J Runciman B 2 mo M C
Mr H J G Creais B 2 mo M C
Mr J L Ommanney B 6 weeks' M C
Mr P V Mulleny B 3 mo M C
Mr C C Connell B 4 mo M C
Mr H P Wakley B 3 mo M C
Col O V Boddy M 10 days' furl
Mr P R Allen M 6 mo furl
Mr W Macartney M 3 mo M C
Mr F J A Hill Bo 3 mo M C
Lieut Col G A Emerson I M S B
Mr E A Doran B
Mr C C Plowden B
Mr R S M Curran B
Mr H Savory B
Mr J Zoran B
Mr H P Dalzell-Walton B
Mr H R Spalding B
Sir A N Fanshawe K C I E G S I B
Mr E B George B
Mr H W Merrick B
Mr G D French Bo Cov
Mr J B Chapman Bo
Lieut Col L S Peyton 14th Lancers
Lieut Col E H Rodwell 56th Inf
Major C G Oldfield R A
Major R C G Stuart R A
Major H J Sherwood R E
Major C W F Whyte 117th Mahrattas
Capt A L Bickford 56th Inf
Capt I H Campbell 7th Lancers
Capt B Scott I A
Lieut C G Ames 52nd Sikhs
Lieut G O Turnbull 25th Punjabis
Lieut W J Collinson I M S
Lieut A J Ross R E
Lieut T Nisbet 82nd Punjabis
Lieut E F Wakefield 37th Dogras
Lieut E E Woodcock 4th Rajpoots
Lieut H C E Dobbin R I M

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt H T Gwyther B 2 mo furl
Capt H MacGeorge 14th Mahrattas
Capt G A S Gordon 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers
Capt L A Forbes I A
Capt H J Barton R E
Capt T H Marshall 1st Brahmans
Lieut R A Yule 8th Rajputs
Lieut G E B Oldfield 74th Punjabis
Lieut H D McLaughlin Silchar Military Police
Lieut L F Jenkins 26th Light Cav
Lieut B H Howard 47th Sikhs
Lieut C G H Hore 33rd Central India Horse
Lieut F S Bowring 22nd Punjabis
Lieut H A Balderston 120th Rajputs
Capt C R Pearce I M S
Capt A S Gordon 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers
Capt L A Forbes I A
Capt H J Barton R E
Lieut Col O A S Montgomery 108th Inf 6 mo M C
Maj R H V Biggs D S O R E 6 mo M C
Capt F S Cox 16th Cav 4 mo M C
Capt A Hay 107th Pioneers 3 mo M C
Capt L Swinton Browne 38th Dogras 6 mo M C
Lieut C P Cochran 40th Pathans till May 6 1904 on M C
Lieut J H Gill I M S 6 mo M C

A DIP INTO A HANDBOOK ON CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

The increasing prevalence of all forms of catarrh is bringing more and more to public attention the necessity for recognising the symptoms of this disease in its early stages, according to its effects upon the particular organ or organs of the body which it attacks. Nearly everyone knows, in these enlightened days that a chronic cold may cause obstinate forms of catarrhal deafness, and ear, nose, and throat diseases, but there are few among the general public who know that catarrh also affects the stomach, liver, and kidneys, and reflexly the nervous system. To one who wishes to thoroughly understand catarrh in all its forms, the last issue of the "Review of Ear Nose and Throat Diseases," published by the Droue Institute of London, England, will be a nearly complete "Handbook." Deafness and nose and throat ailments are treated in full detail, and the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach, liver, and kidneys are well described. Those who wish to understand the subject thoroughly can now obtain free by post a copy of the "Review" by writing to "Review" care of "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay. With the "Review" is also sent a Patient's Report Form by means of which free advice by post can be obtained.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT BLUE BOOK.

THE very full and important Blue-book "East India (Tibet)" contains "papers relating to Tibet" which cover the whole period between the negotiations in 1889 preliminary to the Calcutta Convention of 1890 and the present political mission. The earlier part of the correspondence deals with the various evations and infractions of the Calcutta Convention by the Tibetans, to which Lord Elgin directed the serious attention of the Imperial Government as far back as June, 1895. The impotency of the Chinese Government in Tibet, which constitutes one of the great difficulties of the question, is clearly set forth in a letter from Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, then Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal dated Calcutta, July 22, 1895:—

If the British Government had only to deal with Tibet Sir Charles Elliott has no doubt that the wisest policy would be to give them warning that unless they at once made arrangements to co-operate in the work of delimitation it would be done without them, and that unless they appointed a ruler on their side who could protect the pillars set up the British Government would march in and hold the Chumbi Valley in pawn either temporarily or permanently. Such a brusque and high-handed line of conduct is the only one that frontier tribes who have reached the stage of civilisation of the Tibetans can understand. But the affair is complicated by the relations of Government with China and our desire to uphold the feeble and tottering authority of the Chinese in Lhasa the result of which is that the people who are in real power are not those we deal with and that the people we deal with have no power to carry out their engagements with us. In these circumstances Sir Charles Elliot would advocate such negotiations with the Tsungli Yamen as would leave the British Government free to march in and hold the Chumbi Valley with their consent and without any detriment to the Chinese suzerainty, but with the object of assisting them to establish their authority more firmly at Lhasa. At any rate the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that we ought in a firm but friendly way to intimate to the Pekin Government that either they must get their orders carried out or we must.

Repeated remonstrances, addressed both to the Tibetan and to the Chinese authorities during the following years, failed to secure any redress; but, whilst the Indian Government was unable to open up relations with Lhasa, two Tibetan missions arrived in October, 1900, and in June 1901 headed by a Buriat Lama, Aharamba-Agvan-Dorjieff, described as "First Tsanit Humba to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." Count Lamsdorff assured Sir Charles Scott that these missions "could not be regarded as having any political or diplomatic character," but they were, none the less, on both occasions accorded a State reception and received in solemn audience by the Tsar.

The India Office called the attention of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to these circumstances, in a letter dated July 25, 1901:—

The present position of the Government of India in regard to Tibet is as follows:—Under the Convention between Great Britain and China relative to Sikkim and Tibet which was signed on 17th March 1890 the question of improving trade relations with Tibet was reserved. Eventually certain regulations were agreed to on 5th December, 1893, and Yatung was opened as a trade mart. These regulations have proved unsatisfactory, and the Viceroy has recently endeavoured to open direct communications with the Dalai Lama both from the west and more recently from the Sikkim side. On the side of Tibet objections are entertained to the line of frontier near Giagong as fixed by the Treaty and the Government of India is prepared to make territorial concessions on the frontier, provided that Phari is thrown open to trade and that Indian traders are not molested in their commercial dealings with the Tibetans. But the Dalai Lama refuses to receive the communications addressed to him, and meanwhile the Tibetans are occupying a corner of British territory to which they have no right, and have thrown down the frontier pillars which were erected. Moreover, it appears that while the Governor-General of India is treated with discourtesy a mission is publicly sent to Russia. The existing relations therefore between the Government of India and the Tibetans are not satisfactory, and the publicity given to the Tibetan Mission which recently arrived in St. Petersburgh cannot fail to engender some displeasure in the mind of the Indian Government as to object and result of any negotiations which may ensue. Count Lamsdorff has in the most explicit and unqualified manner denied that any political or diplomatic significance can be attached to the Tibetan Mission now in St. Petersburgh. If Lord Lansdowne concurs, the Secretary of State for India would suggest that His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburgh be instructed to inform Count Lamsdorff that the statements he then made has been communicated to His Majesty's Government, and through them to the Government of India; that His Majesty's Government have received this assurance with satisfaction, and that proceedings that might have a tendency to alter or disturb the existing status of Tibet would be a movement in which His Majesty's Government could not acquiesce.

The Russian Government renewed on the subject the assurances it had already given. The attitude of the Tibetan authorities, however, grew steadily more and more unfriendly. In November, 1901, the Viceroy reported that a letter he had addressed to the Dalai Lama had been returned unopened and on February 13, 1902, the Indian Government recommended certain immediate measures of redress, and, in the event of Tibetan resistance, the occupation of the Chumbi valley until the Tibetans signified their willingness to come to terms and to open negotiations at Lhasa, on the following grounds:—

These proposals are the minimum that we can recommend with my regard to our Treaty rights and to the manner in which they have been defied or ignored. We have now for years carried the policy of forbearance and inaction to almost unreasonable limits. We have tried every means of effecting a compromise but without success. We have endeavoured to negotiate with the Tibetan authorities through the Chinese Government, and to establish direct relations with them ourselves. All these attempts have been attended with equal failure; and the time seems to us to have arrived when we should decline any longer to allow our boundary to be transgressed, our trade to be strangled, and the rights secured to us by Treaty defied. The policy of isolation pursued by the Tibetan Government is one that from its now point of view, it may not be difficult to comprehend. But it is not compatible either with proximity to the territories of a great civilized power at whose hands the Tibetan Government enjoys the fullest opportunities both for intercourse and trade, or with due respect for the treaty stipulations into which the Chinese Government has entered on its behalf. It is indeed, the most extraordinary anachronism of the 20th century that there should exist within less than 300 miles of the borders of British India a State and a Government with whom political relations do not so much as exist, and with whom it is impossible even to exchange a written communication. Such a situation cannot in any case be lasting. But it seems desirable that it should be brought to an end with as little delay and commotion as possible since there are factors in the case that might at a later date invest the breaking down of these unnatural barriers with a wider and more serious significance. We commend these views to the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government, and we trust that our plans may be approved.

On January 8, 1903, the Indian Government, in an exhaustive despatch to the Secretary of State for India, once more passed in review the history of our relations with Tibet and of the fruitless efforts made to overcome Tibetan obstruction and bad faith.

THE POLICY RECOMMENDED BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

is set forth as follows:—

In our view the attempt to come to terms with Tibet through the agency of China has invariably proved a failure in the past, because of the intervention of this third party between Tibet and ourselves. We regard the so-called suzerainty of China over Tibet as a constitutional fiction—a political affection which has only been maintained because of its convenience to both parties. China is always ready to break down the barriers of ignorance and to open Tibet to the civilizing influence of trade; but her pious wishes are defeated by the short-sighted stupidity of the Lamas. In the same way Tibet is only too anxious to resist our advances, but she is prevented from doing so by the despotic veto of the suzerain. This solemn farce has been re-enacted with a frequency that seems never to deprive it of its attractions or its power to impose. As a matter of fact, the two Chinese Ambans at Lhasa are there not as Viceroys but as Ambassadors; and the entire Chinese soldiery by whom the figment of Chinese suzerainty is sustained in Tibet consists of less than 500 ill-armed men. Our views, as His Majesty's Government are aware, have been for some time in favour of dealing with Tibet alone; and it is upon these lines that we have proceeded, with the consent of His Majesty's Government, in attempting to open up direct communication with the Dalai Lama. At the same time we are aware that His Majesty's Government have, as a general rule, favoured the policy of regarding China as more or less responsible for Tibet. Our attempts to negotiate with the latter Power have in the large majority of cases been made through Chinese channels; and quite recently the warning, already cited, that if China were in any way to alienate her rights over Tibet we should hold her responsible may be regarded as a presumptive recognition of her titular claims. We think it probable, therefore, that His Majesty's Government will upon the present, as upon previous occasions, prefer to follow the diplomatic methods hitherto pursued. If it be decided by His Majesty's Government once again to trust to the interposition of China we earnestly hope that this may be accompanied by a resolute refusal to be defeated by the time honoured procedure. We hope that it will not be though necessary to seek the permission or the passports of China for a British Mission to proceed to Lhasa; but that if this plan be decided upon it will be adhered to, in the face of whatever protestations. We hope further that, once decided upon, it will not be dropped, as it was in 1833 owing to the pressure of extraneous causes. Finally, if and when a new Treaty is concluded, it is imperative that it should not be signed by the British and Chinese alone but by a direct representative of the Tibetan Government also. Otherwise we may have repeated the absurd situation, with which we were recently confronted when we were informed by the Tibetans that they did not know that they were violating the Convention of 1890, because it had never been shown to them by the Chinese Amban and had not been signed or confirmed by any Tibetan representative. We may remark that there are, in the present circumstances of Tibet, special reasons for insisting that Tibet herself shall be a prominent party to any new Agreement. For the first time for nearly a century that country is under the rule of a Dalai Lama, who is neither an infant nor a puppet, but a young man some 28 years of age, who having successfully escaped from the vicissitudes of childhood is believed to exercise a greater personal authority than any of his predecessors, and to be "de facto" as well as "de jure" sovereign of the country. In other words, there is for the first time in modern history a ruler in Tibet with whom it is possible to deal instead of an obscure junta masked by the Chinese Amban. Our proposal, therefore is that, assuming it to be decided by His Majesty's Government to respond in a favourable sense to the overtures of the Waiwupu, the Chinese Government shall be informed that we can undertake the negotiations nowhere else than at Lhasa, and that a British commercial Mission will start for that place at a suitable date in the forthcoming spring, there to meet the Chinese Resident and a duly-appointed high official of the Tibetan Government. We propose that the negotiations should cover not merely the small question of the Sikkim frontier, but the entire question of our future relations, commercial and otherwise, with Tibet; and we think that they should culminate in the appointment of a permanent British representative, Consular or Diplomatic to reside at Lhasa. In our view any country or Government of Empire has a right to protect its own interests; and if those interests are seriously imperilled as we hold ours to be in Tibet by the absolute breakdown of the Treaty arrangements hitherto made through the medium of China by the obstructive inertia of the Tibetans themselves and still more by arrangements frashly concluded with another great Power to our detriment, we hold that the first law of national existence, which is self-preservation compels us to take such steps as will avert these dangers and place our security upon an assured and impregnable footing. In view of the contingency of opposition we think that the mission, if decided upon, should be accompanied by an armed escort sufficient to overawe any opposition that might be encountered on the way and to ensure its safety while in Lhasa. The military strength of the Tibetans is beneath contempt, and serious resistance is not to be contemplated. It would, however be unwise to run any risk for reasons have reached us that an attempt is now made to drill the Tibetan troops at Lhasa, and that breech-loaders and other munitions of war have actually already been secretly imported into the capital. At the same time the most emphatic assurances might be given to the Chinese and Tibetan Governments that this mission was of an exclusively commercial character that we repudiated all designs of a political nature upon Tibet, that we had no desire either to declare a Protectorate or permanently to occupy any portion of the country but that our intentions were confined to removing the embargo that at present rests upon all trade between Tibet and India and to establishing those amicable relations and means of communication that ought to subsist between adjacent and friendly Power. There remains one suggestion to which it is important to refer. We should contemplate acting in complete unison with the Nepalese Darbar throughout our proceedings and we would even invite them if thought advisable to take part in our mission. We believe that the policy of frank discussion and co-operation with the Nepalese Darbar would find them prepared most cordially to assist our plans. Not the slightest anxiety has been evinced at our recent forward operations on the Sikkim frontier, and we think that with judicious management useful assistance may confidently be expected from the side of Nepal. Our anticipations on this point have been confirmed by a recent interview between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Prime Minister of Nepal. Maharaja Chandra Shamsher Jang, at Delhi. The Nepalese Government regards the rumours of intrigue in Tibet with the most lively apprehension, and considers the future of the Nepal State to be directly involved and further, the Maharaja is prepared to co-operate with the Government of India in whatever way may be thought most desirable either within or beyond the frontier, for the frustration of designs which he holds to be utterly inconsistent with the interests of his own country. We accordingly commend our proposals to Your Lordship's favourable consideration, and to that of His Majesty's Government, in the firm conviction that, if some such step be not taken as we have here advocated, a serious danger will grow up in Tibet, which may one day, and perhaps at no very distant date, attain to menacing dimensions. We believe that our territorial position and our inalienable rights enhanced as they are by the complete disrespect shown by the Tibetans for all existing stipulations place it in our power to nip any such danger in the bud before it has developed; and we earnestly hope that the opportunity may not be lost. We regard the situation as one in which the opinions of the Government of India, upon a matter immediately affecting the frontiers which we are called upon to defend with Indian resources, are entitled to carry weight with his Majesty's Government; and we entertain a sincere alarm that if nothing is done and matters are permitted to slide, we may before long have occasion gravely to regret that action was not taken while it was still relatively free from difficulty. Should His Majesty's Government decide in favour of the despatch of a British Mission to Lhasa in the forthcoming spring, which should be ready to start in all probability in the month of April, we shall be glad of early information, in order that requisite steps may be taken for the construction or repair of roads to the frontier. We shall also be prepared to submit the necessary plans.

Whilst both the Russian and Chinese Governments categorically

DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF ANY AGREEMENT

with regard to Tibet, the former showed its hand in a remarkable memorandum communicated by the Russian Embassy to the Foreign Office on February 2, 1903. After requesting information with regard to the nature of certain military movements which, according to "authoritative information received at St. Petersburg," the Indian Government had undertaken in Tibet, the memorandum continued:—

In view of the very great importance which the Imperial Russian Government attaches to the avoidance of any cause of trouble in China, it would consider such an expedition into Tibet as calculated to produce a situation of considerable gravity, which might eventually force the Russian Government to take measures for the protection of its interests in those regions.

The information of the Russian Embassy was "without the smallest foundation," and Lord Lansdowne took an early opportunity (Despatch to Sir C. Scott, February 11, 1903) of calling the attention of the Russian Ambassador to the language of that communication, which "seemed to me to be unusual and almost minatory in tone." Lord Lansdowne continues:—

I referred especially to the statement that the Imperial Government might, in consequence of our action in a country which immediately adjoins the frontiers of India, find it necessary to take measures to protect Russian interests in those regions. I could not conceive why it was necessary for Russia to evince her interest in this matter. I trusted that his Excellency would forgive me for saying that this was not the only case in which complaints which seemed to me gratuitous had been addressed to us by the Russian Government in consequence of action which was within our undoubted rights. His Excellency would, I said, always find me ready to give him information as to events which might be of interest to both our Governments, but it would be much easier for me to do this if the Russian Government would avoid the appearance of taking us to task upon such occasions.

In a further despatch to Sir C. Scott, dated February 18, 1903, Lord Lansdowne describes another conversation he had just had with,

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR,

I told his Excellency that since our interview I had communicated with the India Office upon the subject. The Government of India had been seriously perturbed by the communication made to the Foreign Office on the 2nd instant by M. Pokiewski-Koziell. The interests of India in Tibet was I said of a very special character. With a map of Central Asia before me I pointed out to his Excellency that Lhasa was within a comparatively short distance of the northern frontier of India. It was, on the other hand, considerably over 1,600 miles distant from the Asiatic possessions of Russia, and any sudden display of Russian interest or activity in the regions immediately adjoining the possessions of Great Britain could scarcely fail to have a disturbing effect upon the population or to create the impression that British influence was receding and that of Russia making rapid advances into regions which had hitherto been regarded as altogether outside of her sphere of influence.

I felt it moreover, my duty to tell His Excellency that His Majesty's Government had received from apparently trustworthy sources reports to the effect that Russia had lately concluded Agreements for the establishment of a Russian Protectorate over Tibet, and also, that if she had not already done so, she intended to establish Russian agents or Cosular officers at Lhasa.

I thought it of the utmost importance that as his Excellency had had disclaimed on the part of Russia all political designs upon Tibet, I should be in a position to state whether these rumours were, or were not without foundation.

Count Benckendorff replied that he did not believe that there was any foundation for them. Before coming here I had referred, in conversation with Count Lamsdorff, to the question of Tibet, and had asked him whether there were any serious difficulties to be apprehended in that direction. Count Lamsdorff had said "qu'il n'y avait rien la-dessous." His Excellency, however, expressed his readiness to make specific inquiries of the Russian Government as to the truth of the statements to which I had referred and I begged that he would do so.

I went on to say that, as we were much more closely interested than Russia in Tibet, it followed that, should there be any display of any Russian activity in that country, we should be obliged to reply by a display of activity not only equivalent to, but exceeding that made by Russia. If they sent a mission or an expedition we should have to do the same, but in greater strength.

As to our dealings with Tibet at this moment, I mentioned to his Excellency that we were endeavouring to obtain from the Tibetan authorities the fulfilment of pledges which had been given to us in 1890 in regard to the location of the frontier and in regard to trade facilities on the border of Sikkim. We had found that it was of no use to deal with Tibet through China owing to the dilatory methods of the Chinese Government and the slenderness of their influence over Tibet. It was absolutely necessary that these local questions should be disposed of to our satisfaction, and we should continue to take the necessary steps for this purpose.

On February 20, 1903, the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy set forth the decision taken by his Majesty's Government with reference to the Tibetan question:—

The importance of excluding the establishment of Russian influence in Tibet and the inconveniences and intrigues which might be occasioned by it along the frontier between Tibet, India, and Nepal, is fully appreciated by His Majesty's Government.

The Russian Ambassador's attention has been called by Lord Lansdowne to the unusual and minatory tone of the Russian Embassy's memorandum of the 2nd February, and Lord Lansdowne has refused to admit that Russia has any right to interrogate His Majesty's Government as to incidents affecting our frontier relations with Tibet. The Russian Ambassador was pressed for a distinct statement whether there exists a secret agreement with China, or as to actual or intended presence of a Russian agent at Lhasa. He was informed that should any steps of the kind be taken they will certainly be followed on our part by a display of activity not only equivalent to but exceeding that of Russia. It was also explained that, with a view to negotiating the settlement of a commercial treaty and of certain frontier questions, His Majesty's Government are in communication with the Chinese and Thibetan authorities; that Russia's right to take exception to these negotiations is not admitted and that the local questions referred to must be disposed of to our satisfaction for which object we shall continue to take the necessary steps.

The Russian Ambassador promised to make specific inquiries of the Russian Government as to the truth of the statements referred to, and distinctly denied that Russia had any political designs on Tibet.

While discussions between the two Governments are in progress the despatch of an expedition to enter Tibet by force would, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be most undesirable. You should meanwhile reply to the Amban that you are ready to re-open the negotiations but that a Tibetan representative with full powers must be a party to the negotiations and that the time when and place where the negotiations should take place.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 21st and 22nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club for this season fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 20th instant.

	Score 500 yds.
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Artv	29a
Sergt Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28b
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28a
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28d
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	28d
Sergt Major Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28d
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	25e
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	25f
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	25f
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	19
Vol Samuels, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	18

a Handicapped 6 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 8 Points.
c Handicapped 6 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped 7 Points.
e Handicapped 6 Points.
f Handicapped 4 Points.

	Score 600 yds.
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	31a
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	28b
Corpl Powell, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	27c
Sergt Dracott, G I P Vol Rifles	26d
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay Vol Rifles	25e
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	24e
Sergt Major Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	22
Vol Samuels, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	21
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	20
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	18
Vol Paterson, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	15

a Handicapped 7 Points winner of 1st Spoon.
b Handicapped 6 Points.
c Handicapped 4 Points winner of 2nd Spoon.
d Handicapped 8 Points.
e Handicapped 7 Points.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 29.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

1-02—Crawford B and C—The Bombay Flour Mills Co Ld vs The owners of s s Arvak—Smitham B and N

Long Causes.

394-03—Tyabji D and Co—Damodar Umersey vs Rai Amba widow and others—K B Monta—For Postponement.

162-03—Ardeser H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji—P R K K and P.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

For Judgment as to Costs.

902-01—J C G Bowen—The Secretary of State for India vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

For Judgment.

5-01—Thakordas and Co—Kessowji Dasa and others vs Goculdas Manockal and others—Ranga and P—In person.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioners Report.

134-99—Payne and Co—Aba Gunny vs Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Oosman and others—Payne and Co—Captain and V and Smitham B and N.

836-00—Sorabji and J—Sulleman Haji Ali vs Joosub Haji Ali and others—Payne and Co and Sorabji and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

168-02—In person—Merwanji Edulji Bamboat vs Framji Edulji Bamboat and others—In person.

541-03—Khunderao S and L—Jamnadas Gopaldas vs Abdul Rahim Ahmed and another—F P Pavri.

569-03—Mulla and M—Mancekji Sorabji Patell vs Rustom Shapurji Mistry Bicknell M and M.

594-03—Little and Co—Chatoorbhooj Morarji vs Thomas Jewell Bennett and others—Smitham B and N.

585-03—Malvi H and M—Lakhamsey Napoo and others vs Moosey Poonoo and others—Payne and Co.

615-02—Smitham B and N—Vithal Laxuman Chumkar vs Gajanan Shamboo Sadhali—Jamsetji and R.

576-03—Malvi H and M—Ratnakison Ganshiam and others vs Narsingdas Tulsiram—A R Vakil.

810-99—Malhawji and V—Pranjivan Odhavji and others vs Shivnarayen Shivdutrai Dhannaka and others—In person.

278-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Siddick and others vs Mahomed Cassum Murad and another—Payne and Co—For Postponement.

570-08—Unvalla and P—Virchand Jitha and others vs Pinjara Oosman Ebrahim Haji—K P Mehta.

602-03—Wadia G and Co—Suntokbai vs Rambhavohoo widow and others—Edgelow G and W—J P Dastur and Payne and Co.

615-03—Edgelow G and W—Ruttonbai vs Meryanji Edulji Pareka and others—K D Shroff.

638-03—Jamsetji and R—Daniel bin Dabit vs Fulbai widow—H P Mehta.

635-03—Mantri B and N—Harichantra Yeshwant and others vs Fromklin Hercules Athaide and others—Diksnit and D.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

241-03—Edgelow G and W Mahomed Ali Khan bin Hajee Mahomed Wahedkhan vs Mirza Mahomed Hajee Abdool Shirazi Craigie L and O.—Part heard not to be called on.

468-03—Jamsetjee and R Vishwanath Moreshwar Anja and others vs Miya Saheb Abdulali Miya Saheb Sarafali—Smetham B and N—Part heard.

219-02—Madhavjee Vharilal Jamnadas and others vs Hargovandas Jadhavdas and other Jasubhai J and M.

217-03—Edgelow G and W Soodrdas Cursondas Valjidas vs Manockvahe widow and other Manockbai J and M.

WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

JAPANESE NAVAL SUCCESSES.

NINE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS DAMAGED.

The following was issued at St. Petersburg for publication all over the Empire:—

"A circular telegram, dated February 6, has been published in the Official Messenger, addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Russian representatives abroad, as follows:—

"'At the instance of his Government, the Japanese Minister at the Imperial Court has handed a Note bringing to the notice of the Imperial Government the decision of Japan to cease further negotiations and to recall her Minister and the whole staff of her mission from St. Petersburg. In consequence of this it has been agreeable to the Sovereign Emperor to command that the Russian Minister in Tokio with the entire staff of the Imperial mission shall leave forthwith.

"'The action of the Japanese Government, which did not await even the handing to it of the answer to the truth of the statements to which I had referred and I begged that he would do so.

I went on to say that, as we were much more closely interested than Russia in Tibet, it followed that, should there be any display of any Russian activity in that country, we should be obliged to reply by a display of activity not only equivalent to, but exceeding that made by Russia. If they sent a mission or an expedition we should have to do the same, but in greater strength.

As to our dealings with Tibet at this moment, I mentioned to his Excellency that we were endeavouring to obtain from the Tibetan authorities the fulfilment of pledges which had been given to us in 1890 in regard to the location of the frontier and in regard to trade facilities on the border of Sikkim. We had found that it was of no use to deal with Tibet through China owing to the dilatory methods of the Chinese Government and the slenderness of their influence over Tibet. It was absolutely necessary that these local questions should be disposed of to our satisfaction, and we should continue to take the necessary steps for this purpose.

On February 20, 1903, the following telegram from the Secretary of State for India to the Viceroy set forth the decision taken by his Majesty's Government with reference to the Tibetan question:—

The importance of excluding the establishment of Russian influence in Tibet and the inconveniences and intrigues which might be occasioned by it along the frontier between Tibet, India, and Nepal, is fully appreciated by His Majesty's Government.

The Russian Ambassador's attention has been called by Lord Lansdowne to the unusual and minatory tone of the Russian Embassy's memorandum of the 2nd February, and Lord Lansdowne has refused to admit that Russia has any right to interrogate His Majesty's Government as to incidents affecting our frontier relations with Tibet. The Russian Ambassador was pressed for a distinct statement whether there exists a secret agreement with China, or as to actual or intended presence of a Russian agent at Lhasa. He was informed that should any steps of the kind be taken they will certainly be followed on our part by a display of activity not only equivalent to but exceeding that of Russia. It was also explained that, with a view to negotiating the settlement of a commercial treaty and of certain frontier questions, His Majesty's Government are in communication with the Chinese and Thibetan authorities; that Russia's right to take exception to these negotiations is not admitted and that the local questions referred to must be disposed of to our satisfaction for which object we shall continue to take the necessary steps.

The Russian Ambassador promised to make specific inquiries of the Russian Government as to the truth of the statements referred to, and distinctly denied that Russia had any political designs on Tibet.

While discussions between the two Governments are in progress the despatch of an expedition to enter Tibet by force would, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, be most undesirable. You should meanwhile reply to the Amban that you are ready to re-open the negotiations but that a Tibetan representative with full powers must be a party to the negotiations and that the time when and place where the negotiations should take place.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE following is the result of the 21st and 22nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club for this season fired for at Ghat Cooper on the 20th instant.

	Score 500 yds.
Bombr Scott, Bombay Vol Artv	29a
Sergt Dracott, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28b
Cr Sergt Fry, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28a
Lce Corpl Lillywhite, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28d
Sergt Major Downing, Bombay Vol Rifles	28d
Sergt Major Harrison, G I P Ry Vol Rifles	28d
Gunner Walters, Bombay Vol Arty	25e
Sergt Instr Briffitt, Bombay V

at two separate points on the Trans-Baikal section of the line, and the traffic was further delayed 12 hours through the breakage of the axle of a covered wagon in the usual military train between here and Adna. Three wagons were derailed and one was smashed, but the casualties were slight. These and similar hindrances to through traffic cause the express and mail trains to run very late, and it is not at all unusual for a train to be overtaken here by one which left the frontier station of Manchuria a day later, when, from this point eastward to Vladivostok or southward to Port Arthur, one only of the two trains concludes the journey. The line is not blocked by military trains, but is incapable of taking more traffic than five or six trains, each way each day. The average pace of a through goods train is only 72 miles a day of 24 hours, of a military train carrying soldiers less than 200 miles a day of 24 hours.

Military preparations are going forward throughout Russia and 300 locomotives are being sent to the Siberian Railway.

As the passage of Lake Baikal by train across the ice appears to be too dangerous for troops reinforcements for the Far East will cross on foot while the war material and military provision will be transported by the temporary railway line.

A Moscow Correspondent, writing on February 3, says:—

A Russian officer lately returned from the Far East informs me that the Russian Pacific squadron possess at least two submarines the dispatch of which to the Far East may before long prove to have been justified. He declares that these two boats, of the existence of which, if they exist at all, most are unaware were constructed in the Black Sea, carried out in sections to the East and fitted together at Port Arthur, where they now are. I cannot vouch for this information.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Death from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	13		15
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	13	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	46	41	55
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalakxmi	13	8	18
D Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	31	23	53
E Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	3	8
F Mahim and Worli	9	5	5
G Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residentat and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	17
Total	132	113	207
Same date last year	193	139	233

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	6	8
B Mandvi, Chakala, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	18	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	43	35	52
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	11	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	33	32	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	2	7
G Mahim and Worli	10	8	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	9	13	17
Total	131	121	192
Total plague deaths to date	267,319	239,173	
Same date last year	203	161	276

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 27th February was as under:—Surgeon Sirdarjore Bajrangarh, 180 doses.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th February.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to fall briskly to rapidly everywhere. The barometer is from '05" to '08" below normal in Sind and on the whole West Coast.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in the United Provinces and at Bhavnagar and Saugor while north-easterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature is from 9° to 15° in defect in Gujarat and Central India, while at Indore it is stated to be 24° below normal; but the night temperature is about normal. The maximum varied from 92° at Cuddapah to 63° at Indore and the minimum from 74° at Bombay to 43° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Malegaon Surat, Saugor, Indore, Jamnagar, Ahmedabad and Hoshangabad.

Weather remains more or less cloudy in Gujarat and Central India and at a few places in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 28th February, 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·913
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·1
Dew Point	68·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·607
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	72·7
General Directions of wind*	NE, E, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hour miles*	342

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory, Obser

It seems necessary, says "Max, in Capital" to tell the Government Telegraph Department, that the Telegraph was designed to furnish the people of India with the means of rapid communication with one another, and that up to this day it falls very far short of fulfilling such a service. The Government professed to give an improved and cheaper service recently in the case of deferred telegrams, but where is the boon, and what is the use of paying four annas to this belated department for transmitting a message of four words, when the Post Office will take and deliver as quickly at its destination a message of sixteen times the size on a post card for one-sixteenth part of the price. The deferred-telegram service is getting beyond a joke. If it cannot be improved beyond its present rate of speed in the transmission and delivery of messages, it ought to be abolished altogether. If the Telegraph Department, in taking 24 hours to deliver a deferred telegram, simply means to disgust the public, and drive them into paying for what is called an ordinary telegram, then let the Officials have the honesty to say so. Meantime the public must be excused for thinking that a quarter-anna post card is an infinitely better, and quite as quick a medium of communication within a radius of eight hundred miles, than the so-called boon of a four-anna deferred telegram.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fl..."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH AND INDIAN COMMERCE WITH THIBET

In the House of Commons on Monday February 8, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will give the return relating to British and Indian Commerce which Thibet asked for in the Order Paper this day.

Mr. Brodrick: I have no objection to giving a return showing the imports and exports between India and Thibet from 1899-1900 to 1902-1903 with such details as are possible.

THE INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Sir Seymour King asked the Postmaster-General: Whether his attention has been called to the repeated and serious delays which occur in the delivery of newspapers and other book matter by the Indian and Australian mails, via Brindisi, particularly when the mail arrives on Saturdays: whether he will state at what hour the Indian mail arrived in London on Saturday, Jan. 30, and at what hour the first delivery of newspapers by that mail was made (a) by express delivery and (b) by ordinary course of post: whether he is aware that some of the newspapers by that mail had not been delivered in London by 11 o'clock on Monday morning, about 38 hours after arrival: and, whether arrangements can be made to accord to the Indian and Australian mail services the same promptitude of treatment which is given to mails from the United States.

Lord Stanley: The Indian and Australian mail, via Brindisi, which had been somewhat delayed by bad weather in the English Channel, reached London at about 4·10 P. M., almost at the same time as a heavy mail received from the United States, via Plymouth. Ordinary and express deliveries of letters were made on the evening of January 30, but it was not found possible to deal with the newspapers before the morning of Monday, February 1. It appears that certain newspapers, apparently those to which the hon. member refers, were treated in the ordinary manner, whereas they should have been sent out for express delivery, and of this irregularity proper notice has been taken. I do not find that any were delayed in delivery by the fault of the Post Office until 11 A.M., but if the hon. member will furnish me with particulars of any papers so delayed I will have further inquiry made and will communicate with him. The Indian mail is dealt with in London with the same attention to promptitude as is bestowed on the American mails.

PERSIA, CHINA, &c.

In the course of his reply some general observations on the Consular Service made by Mr. J. Walton on his amendment to the address, Earl Percy said:—

As to the treaty with Persia there was nothing in it to regard a preference given by any of the Colonies to the mother country as a breach of the most-favoured-nation right.

Mr. J. Walton: There is.

Earl Percy said that as the Persian Government did not take the view of the hon. gentleman in that matter, he thought this country might be content. The hon. gentleman was also dissatisfied with the terms of the new treaty. For more than half a century under the old agreement, British commercial rights in Persia depended exclusively upon the most favoured-nation treatment. The time came when the Persian Government was in need of money and when the Russian Government wished to substitute a new commercial treaty for the old one. In negotiating that treaty Russia, while taking great care of her own interests, was not specially careful to safeguard the interests of Great Britain. If the hon. gentleman contended that it was a great mistake for British statesman to have left our commercial rights in Persia to depend on most favoured nation treatment under the Russian treaty, he did not disagree with the hon. gentleman. But that was a blame which attached to Governments on both sides. This was the first Government which had taken any steps to redress this state of things and put our commercial rights in Persia at last beyond cavil and doubt, and to secure to this country not only the same rights as the Russian Government had obtained but to obtain a definite assurance that those rights could not be raised against British commerce without our consent. Although he frankly admitted that, on the face of it the Russian Treaty did seem likely to have an injurious effect on British trade it had not had that effect as far as they could ascertain. Turning to China the hon. gentleman thought our trade with that country had been steadily diminishing. That was not the case on the contrary British trade was nowsteadily rising. Of course there was a period after the Boxer trouble during which there was a certain elimination but since then our trade had revived and more than reached its old position. As to railways the British concessions compared very favourably with those obtained by other countries. It was quite true that there had been regrettable delay in materialising those concessions. So far as those delays had arisen from the action of the Chinese authorities the Government had lost no opportunity in urging accelerated proceedings and at the present moment the position of British railway enterprise in China was better than it had been for a long time past. In August of last year an understanding was arrived at with Prince Ching with regard to all the principal railways. The railway north of the Yellow River was to have a Government guarantee and the concession formerly obtained by the British and China Corporation for a connecting railway had been confirmed. The Government has also obtained a promise from the Chinese Government that, whenever the time arrived when they wished a railway to be built from the Young tse into Szu chana, if they were not able to find the necessary capital themselves they would give the opportunity to British capital. The hon gentleman seemed to think that certain agreements had been made by foreign Governments with the Chinese Government compelling the latter to order their railway material from a particular source, but he would consider a violation of most favoured nation treatment, and, as far as they were aware there was no such clause in any agreement they had seen. There was no reason why we should have resisted our right to most-favoured-nation treatment in the commercial treaty with China signed by us last year, as that treaty did not supersede the treaty of Tientsin, under which our right to most favoured nation treatment was conceded. The hon gentleman asked whether all the Power had assented to the British treaty, none of the Powers had done so nor were they required to do so. Japan and the United States were the only Powers who had treaties of their own on the lines of the clause requiring such consent. There were no ports of call to open on the Young tse under our agreement but on the West River eight ports had been opened to passenger traffic. With regard to the rules for inland navigation circular instructions had been issued by Sir Robert Hart and provisional regulations approved by the Chinese Foreign Office and issued on Dec. 28. There was no provision for the creation of a conservancy of Canton; but there had been a survey of the river with a view of removing obstructions. They had made frequent representations on the subject, and if the Wai-wu-pu did not appoint a representative it would be necessary to proceed with the constitution of a board without waiting for that appointment. As to the advantages of the British treaty and the treaties of the United States and Japan, he differed from the hon. gentleman entirely in his view that the United States treaty was superior to ours; on the contrary, the United States treaty omitted a number of provisions which were of the utmost importance to British trade. With regard to the two treaty ports of Mukden and Antung under the United States treaty it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to appoint and send out Consuls to both those places. The hon. gentleman asked as to the general question Manchuria; as it bore on the treaty rights of this country. He did not want to enter into that question in detail for very obvious reason. No effective steps had been taken to carry out the evacuation of the province of Manchuria, he thought since the question was last debated in that House. The south-west province of Mukden was evacuated, and a notification was issued by Admiral Alexeiff that the province of Shing-king would be evacuated he thought, last May. That intention had, he believed, never been fulfilled, and since the date of that announcement Mukden had been reoccupied by the Russian troops. With regard to Neu-chwang, the hon. gentleman had correctly stated, as far as he knew, the present position As to the maritime and native customs, the maritime customs were being paid into the Russo Chinese Bank to the credit of the Russian Government, and his Majesty's Government were not aware that any account had been rendered to the Chinese Government. As to the native customs they were informed that the Russian Government had lately removed the representative of the Imperial Revenue Customs and had put a nominee of their own in his place. They had continually made representations to the Russian Government on the subject of Manchuria, and of our treaty rights at Nau-chwang, were the revenues were applied to the service of the railway line and the Chinese indemnity. The details of our section with regards to Manchuria would be found in the Blue Book which would shortly be published, which would contain a very full summary of the whole of the historic events, and of our action as regarded Manchuria from the date of the Boxer rising. With regard to the general position at the present moment the hon. gentleman had referred to Russian assurances and had quoted several. On Jan. 8 the following declaration was renewed by the Russian Government to Lord Lansdowne:—In order to prevent all misunderstanding and misconstruction Russia considers it indispensible independently of the conditions which will in the future definitively determine the character of her relations with Manchuria to declare from this day forth that she has no intention whatever of placing any obstacle in the way of the continued enjoyment by foreign Powers of the rights acquired by them in virtue of the treaties now in force." The Russian Ambassador subsiquently mentioned in answer to an equiry by Lord Lansdowne that this assuarnce meant that, whatbever changes might hereafter be introduced in the relations of Russia and Manchuria, the Powers would preserve the rights which they enjoyed under existing treaties.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

"SPIRIT VOICES."

Volumes might be written of the tragedies which result from hallucinations such as those entertained by a gentleman of position who was in the courts last week. One such case nearly lost England her Prime Minister just before Free Trade was established. A maniac who believed himself to be the special butt of the whole Conservative party, waylaid Sir Robert Peel in Whitehall, mistook his private secretary for the Premier, and killed him. An artist well and favourably known at about the same time, Richard Dodd, possessed with the idea that it was his mission to destroy the devil, looked upon his father as the embodiment of the fiend, beguiled him out on to Blackheath Common, and murdered him. He fled to Paris by way of Dover. On the way he doubted if he had really fulfilled his mission, or if the man in the carriage to whom he was talking, were he whom he should destroy. He determined that if the sun, then shrouded by mists, sank in cloud, he would murder his companion if the sky cleared he would spare him. As if by a miracle the haze was dispelled at the last moment and the sun went down in unveiled splendour It saved a human being's life.

THE EYE OF SAMUEL.

There is a curious legend in a little valley remote from the track of the tourist in Switzerland. The Hebraic story of Levi and Samuel seems to have been varied for the purpose. There is one of these "spirits" to be seen, not heard, and that only by the young. Ruskin happened to be passing the scene and asked how it was that a particular stretch came to be desolate and a waste, while all around was smiling plenty. The place was haunted, he was told. Only children could see the spectre, but their fears had been transmitted to the elders. Ruskin tried to get someone to accompany him to the spot, but in vain; and to him, all appeared normal. He settled down at a village fifteen miles away where the tradition was quite unknown. The little daughter of residents who had never been outside their native village was permitted to accompany him to the haunted spot, but, of course, without his having explained the object of his curiosity. As they approached the field the child explained that she could see an old woman sitting under a tree, with her back towards themselves. Suddenly the girl cried: "Oh! she has turned round, and I can see two holes in her face where her eyes should be." Ruskin could see nothing. The child had never heard the legend.

THE GIRAFFE'S RETURN.

The new species of giraffe, not in the flesh, unfortunately, to which Major Cotton has been introducing us, will set the archæologist and zoologist thinking of the days when these and other small deer all ran wild in our own country. Fifty years ago, Lord Avebury and Charles Kingsley startled the world by finding in the great gravel-pit at Maidenhead, part of a musk sheep, the most Arctic of mammals. This was the first ever found in Europe, and, placed with remains of reindeer, the Arctic fox, the elk, the Siberian mammoth, and what not, established the story of our Arctic history. The giraffe helps the picture of the sub-tropical; as does the fact that we find even as far north as Lancashire, traces of the hippopotamus and a fresh-water mollusc just as the same pair are now found together in in the rivers of Africa. To complete our trinity of climates, we have the steppe marmot, the steppe porcupine, the jerboa, and so forth, all of whose living representatives are now confined to the dry deserts of Central Asia. There is a wonderful romance in these dead dry bones of history.

NEW FOOTLIGHTS.

The experiment of playing cricket on a meeting wicket by electric light is an improvement upon an old idea for conducting football matches at night. By the aid of artificial illumination, exhibition games were played by crack teams. The scheme was not a success. A player running with the light at his back cast such a shadow that he could not see his way to goal, and the opposing side could not sort out the attacking forward from his dancing wraith A smaller plan was fairly successfully worked Teams played football in public halls by electric light. The men wore tennis shoes, and a ball denuded of its leather case was used; and the teams consisted of five players a side. Somewhere in the world is a man with a gigantic scheme for running a serious football competition beneath a roof Where the building is that would cover the necessary ground, leaving the latter unimpaled by pillars to support the roof, and still be large enough to afford accommodation for spectators, it is the projector's business to say.

PARLIAMENT AND OFFICE

The proposal which is to be laid before the Parliament to remove the anomaly of members having to seek re-election on taking office, will if accepted, sever a link with a date of two centuries ago. The Regency Act of 1705 embodied a clause disqualifying from Parliament holders of office. They must at once vacate their seats upon accepting appointments but if the electors choose to re-elect them, well and good. Some offices were to disqualify unconditionally. After the Union with Scotland, the precaution was re affirmed and took a wider form, Not only must members vacate their seats upon taking office; pension holders from the Crown were prohibited from sitting, These regulations passed in a day when "every man had his price" were salutary, Only the futility and expensiveness of the re-electing part remain to day

FELLOW FEELING

Seekers after coincidence may note with interest a connection between affairs in Japan and England at the present moment. the earthquake shocks which we have been experiencing in various parts of England enable one to realise the position of affairs with our ally. Only, instead of a gentle earth-tremor such as we have had. Japan has a real, genuine property destroying spasm every day. From twenty to fifty earthquakes occur daily in the world, and the average gives Japan about there hundred and sixty to the year. It would be a pretty thing if some morning we were to wake up and find our little friends blotted out of the map. Greater cataclisms have occured; oceans flow where once dry land was: and continents today give home to millions of human beings where formerly the Leviathan swam, A small fissure, leading to a greater one, conducting the waters of the sea or river to the heated rocks below the flashing of the water into steam, a mighty explosion—and then we need a revision of maps.

THE MASTER BUILDER.

Nature is the master builder. Chili rides three feet higher to-day than she did a hundred and fifty years ago. She was upheaved all along her sea front in a single hour in 1750. The Run of Clutch and the coast of Chilcagong became correspondingly lowered a dozen years ago. An earthquake may form a volcano; it may reduce a mountain to a valley. How deep these disturbances run it is not easy to say, but they have been traced to a depth of twenty-four miles. From the centre of the disturbance shocks which have affected the whole earth have radiated. The great Lisbon earthquake disturbed an area four times as great as Europe, and its pulsations were felt throughout the whole globe. For ages we may expect the crushing and folding of strata to thrill Britain with earth pulsations originating just below our feet; but, on the other hand, and supposedly local trouble at Liverpool may have begun in a great convulsion in China a hundred hours earlier. An earthquake propogates velocity at anything from 1,000 to 9,000 feet per second.

A GIANT'S FREAKS.

The harmful inevitable earthquake is credited with some of the biggest juggling feats on record. On curiosity occurred at the fort of San Carlos where the flagstaff sunk thirty feet in the ground, and secured with iron rods was suddenly shot high into the air, leaving a clean round hole where it had been. The Riobamba convulsion sent the bodies of the inhabitants whirling across the river, and deposited them on top of La Culla, a hill 300 feet in height. During the Caiabrian and New Madrid (Missouri) earthquakes trees were observed to rock and swing till their branches touched the ground and in the end righted themselves. Perhaps the strangest story is that which a Jamaican gravestone tells: Here lieth the body of Lewis Galdy, Esq., who died on the 22nd of September, 1737, aged 80, He was born at Montpelier in France, which place he left for his religion, and settled on this island, where, in the great earthquake 1072, he was swallowed up, and, by the wonderful providence of God, by a second shock was thrown out into the sea, where he continued swimming until he was taken up by a boat and thus miraculously preserved.

UNDER LONDON.

The suggestion made to the Traffic Commission to construct double decked roads beneath the streets of London is an amplification of an idea considered for the facilatating of traffic in Piccadilly Circus. Already there is more beneath the surface of our streets than is generally remembered. For example not everybody carries in mind the existence of a canal which runs beneath the Agricultural Hall. The man who has no place in Parliament may be pardoned for not knowing that a tunnel runs under the roadway at the foot of the bridge to the Houses. The Postmaster General surprised Parliament last year with the information that a thousand miles of pipes underlie the streets of London, with a hundred thousand miles of wires down through them. Under the G.P.O. alone more than a thousand miles of cabling is laid. Even the memory of the Government is short, for it was by the merest accident that a tunnel, upon which £175,000 has been spent forty years earlier, was discovered a short while ago. It runs from St. Martin's le Grand to Euston, and is now used, as was originally intended, for the conveyance of mails to the station by pneumatic pressure.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 9

The Suffolk Regt, Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut-Gen the Hon. B. M. Ward to be colonel, vice General the Hon. Sir P. R. B. Fielding, K. C. B., deceased.

2nd Dragoon Guards Capt. and Brevet Major W. A. C. Cockburn retires on retired pay.

3rd Dragoon Guards Lieut. S. S. W. Paddon is seconded for service with the Indian Army, Second Lieut. G. H. Herbert is seconded for service with the West African Regt.

1st Dragoons. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C. R. Tidswell vice Sir R. St. G. G. Gore Bart., resigned T. S. Irwin on augmentation.

11th Hussars Lieut. H. K. Hamilton has been permitted to resume the surname of Wedderburn, in addition to add after that of Hamilton.

13th Hussars Capt. A. H. M. Taylor, D. S. O, to be major, to complete establishment.

10th Lancers—Second Lieut. J. B. Robertson resigns his commission.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art, Major G. Campbell-Kohnston retirs on retirees pay.

Royal Garrison Art. The undermentioned captains are seconded: H W Iles, for service on the Staff; C R Hodgins, for service in the Army Ord; nance Dep.; H C W Godfrey, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captain: H C Hall, vice W E Rumboll: H S de Brett, D S O, vice C R Hodgins; W M Ogg, vice L W, P East, D S O, seconded; F W Dent, vice G G W Corrie, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company; J B Mackintosh, vice A A Mc Hardy, D S O, seconded. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded: H C Travers, for service in the Army Ordnance Dep; R E Platt, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept: Supernumerary Lieut. A. C. H. Duke to be lieutenant, Vice R. G. Angus seconded. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions Article 29, Royal Warrant, Oct. 20, 1900: H C J Salvin, G M Routh, J N Biggs, S E Hibbert, B Edwards, E H W Bolitho, P R Mitchell, Second Lieut. W T Sheppard is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept; Capt W E Rumbold to be adjutant, vice Capt H C Hall, who has resigned that appointment.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Major H R Crompton-Roberts, D S O, is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill-health.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.) Second Lieut. D. Mathers to be lieutenant, vice M M Haldane, promoted.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Gentleman Cadet C G Maude, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) Second Lieut N H Addison, from Combridge University Volunteer Rifle Corps (University candidate), to be second lieutenant.

The Norfolk Regt Lieut T R Bombay, from 5th batt the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt) Lieut C J Daverell to be adjutant, vice Capt G B Drew, who has resigned that appointment.

Admiralty, 8th February, 1904.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain Richard Vernon Tredinnick Ford to be Supernumerary to the Establishment whilst holding the appointment of Adjutant, Dated 12th February, 1904.

Captain and Brevet Major John Marham Rose, from Supernumerary List, is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Ford, Supernumerary on appointment as Adjutant, Dated 12th February, 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Paymaster and Major (half pay) Dacre Lenard Barrett is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel under the provisions of Order in council of 18th July 1898, Dated 11th February, 1904.

Admiralty, 10th February, 1904.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 4th December 1878—

Vice Admiral Henry Rose has this day been placed on the retired List of his rank.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—

rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Bickford, C. M. G to be Vice Admiral.

Captain Walter Hodgson Bevan Graham to be Rear Admiral.

The following promotions on the Retired List also take place:

Rear Admirals Sir Bouverie Francis Clark, K. C. B., William Metcalfe Lang, Basil Edward Cochrane, Alexander George McKechnie, George Thomas Henry Boyes, Robert Frederick, to be Vice Admirals.

Captain Arthur Calvert Clarke, C. M. G., Henry Charles Bigge, to be Rear Admirals.

Sub Lieutenant Frank O'Brien Wilson has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet specially for services during the operations in North China, 1900, Dated 15th January 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Jasper Baker is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department, Dated 29th January 1904.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub Lieutenant Richard Gorden William Mason to be Lieutenant, Dated 9th February, 1904.

Admiralty, 11th February, 1904:

Engineer Lieutenant Richard Collingwood has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in his Majesty's Fleet, Dated 8th February, 1904.

During the month of January over 721,000 lbs of Indian tea were shipped from Calcutta to Dalny. This is now likely to be sold off at Hongkong or Shanghai as war has broken out, or it may be, reshipped to the Black Sea ports. The latter took over 700,000 lbs of Indian tea.

His Highness the Amir, not unnaturally perhaps is taking the keenest interest in the progress of the war between Russia and Japan. Special arrangements have been made for the daily despatch to Kabul of the Anglo-Indian newspapers so that he may be regularly furnished with the latest news.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

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THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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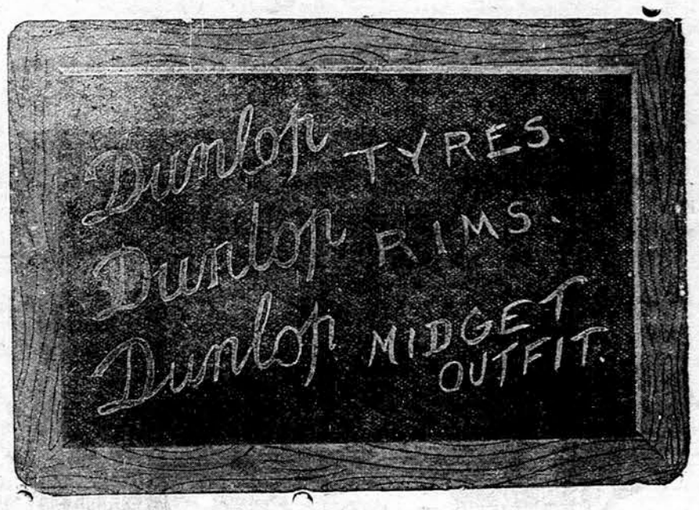

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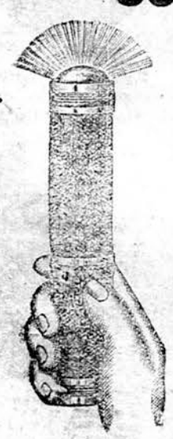

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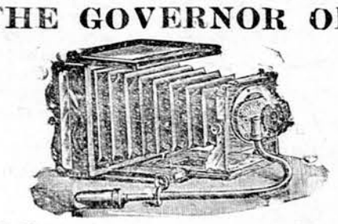

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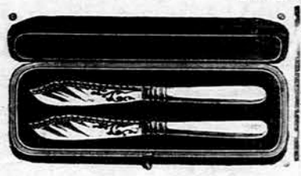

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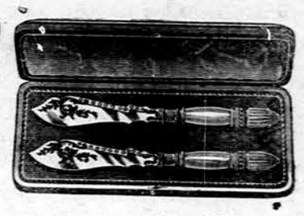

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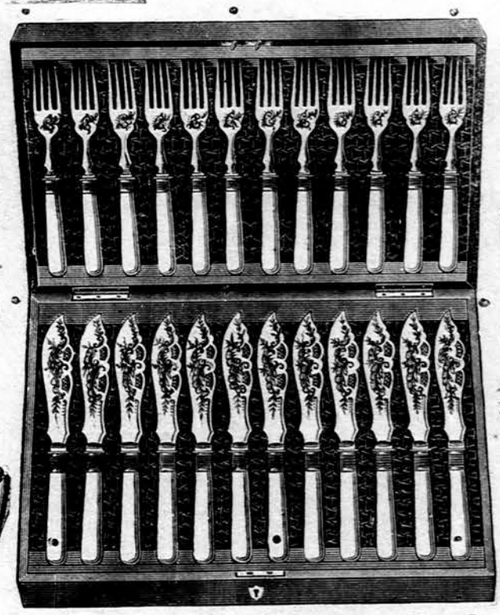

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